

## TUC to press Government for wider benefits and more state control

The TUC General Council is urging the Government to widen trade union rights, extend government intervention in industry and improve social security benefits. It wants government nominees on the boards of assisted companies

and ministerial powers to prevent redundancies by means of a temporary employment subsidy.

Mr Len Murray, the general secretary, rejected a CBI request for tighter guidelines on voluntary wage restraint without any employers' commitment to the

political parts of the social contract.

Moderate miners' leaders yesterday won a surprising tactical victory over left-wing critics by deciding to hold talks on a new National Coal Board proposal, abandoning the idea of a national productivity bonus.

## No tighter pay curb without pledges

Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, said the TUC leaders yesterday made their determination to step up pressure on the Government to enlarge trade union rights, extend intervention in industry and improve social security provisions. The TUC General Council called for public participation in the control of companies and financial assistance, possibly through state-appointed directors. It drew up a formidable list of additions to Mr Heath's proposed Employment Protection Bill, including ministerial powers to halt redundancies and subsidize the payroll of firms threatening lay-offs because of cash difficulties.

The council also argued that cash help to industry should not limit resources available to the proposed National Enterprise Board. The unions wanted it set up as quickly as possible, planning agreements between companies and the Government introduced. While admitting some possible changes in the price code, TUC leaders urged the maximum degree of selectivity. They insisted that restraints on controls should be relaxed to better investment by companies affected to maintain output and employment.

In previous years, Mr Murray said, governments had spread money about in the hope that some of it would produce machinery and factories. That had not worked effectively. Instead of priming the pump through the commercial system, government money should be directed where it was really useful. "We believe that where money goes, the capacity to influence decisions should certainly follow", he added. The TUC was still working out ideas, but "state directors and that sort of thing" might be appropriate. While giving general approval to the Government's consultation document on the Employment Protection Bill, the unions will argue that redundancies should not take place without the approval of the Department of Employment, and that a worker appealing against dismissal should retain his job or be suspended on full pay until after his appeal.

The most controversial change envisaged is a suggestion that where the Government establishes that a company is temporarily in financial difficulty, the employer and the union should be able to make a joint application for an employment subsidy, based on the amount of unemployment benefit payable if workers had been dismissed. It would be a straight government contribution to the payroll so that the men would continue receiving full pay and work. The TUC will reiterate its view that strike pickets should be given the right to halt vehicles to communicate effectively with drivers. The general council will also be pressing the Government to combat "the lump" bogus self-employment which is prevalent in the building industry, and to prohibit fee-charging employment agencies. The TUC says that the 1973 Employment Agencies Act, which has not yet been implemented, will be ineffective. What is needed now is legislation prohibiting the operation of private agencies altogether. The TUC is to meet Mr Foot about a draft of a short Bill to repeal opposition amendments to the 1974 Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, which itself repealed the 1971 Industrial Relations Act.



Uncollected rubbish in a Glasgow street as the strike of public service workers continues. (Details, page 2.)

## Moderates' victory may avert pits crisis

By Our Labour Editor

Moderate miners' leaders yesterday won a surprising tactical victory over left-wing opponents of pit productivity schemes which may avert a coal crisis this winter. The National Union of Mineworkers executive voted 14 to 11 to continue negotiations with the National Coal Board on a scheme to retain local incentives for 86,000 top-paid faceworkers after the board had accepted the union's policy for 144,000 other men working underground and on the surface.

## Mr Heath's leadership unlikely to be challenged for a year

By David Wood, Political Editor

First impressions formed as Conservative MPs arrived at Westminster yesterday to take the oath and sign the roll in the new Parliament suggest that Mr Heath may reasonably expect not to be seriously challenged as leader of his party for at least a year. His closest colleagues consider it important that he should stay in the post, as the best qualified among them, to carry the burden of keeping Britain in the EEC until Mr Wilson puts the issue to the arbitration of the ballot box by next October. If the verdict is to stay in, Mr Heath's principal strategy will be vindicated; if to get out, then a new party leader would be necessary.

Equally, a timetable allowing Mr Heath a year's grace begins to look more attractive to his right-wing critics. Privately they have to recognize that Sir Keith Joseph, perhaps their strongest candidate for the leadership, has damaged himself by his public qualifications of respect for the Conservative Party's traditional approach to a new day. Without Sir Keith, and denied Mr Enoch Powell, they scarcely know where to begin the search for Mr Heath's challenger.

Last night at Westminster it was clear that, if there is to be a change of leader, Mr William Whitelaw securely holds the middle and the left wing of the Conservative Party. Mr Whitelaw is determined to sustain Mr Heath, much as Mr Robert Carr and Mr James Prior are determined to discourage any backbenchers who might suggest that they should move on to Mr Whitelaw's ground as crown prince. It is being taken for granted that any caballing against Mr Heath by the right wing within the 1922 Committee must fail if Mr Heath refuses, as he will, to offer his resignation. The point is not being made that a new leader would be a revolutionary change in the party's public qualifications of respect for the Conservative Party's traditional approach to a new day. Without Sir Keith, and denied Mr Enoch Powell, they scarcely know where to begin the search for Mr Heath's challenger.

## Moscow chosen for 1980 Olympic Games

Moscow was chosen as host city for the 1980 Olympic Games in preference to Los Angeles at yesterday's congress of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in Geneva. About 10,000 athletes and half a million tourists are expected to visit Russia at the Games, the first time the IOC has voted them to a communist country. Lake Idro, a mountain resort in New York State, stage the 1980 Winter Games. It was only applicant for these.

## Bomb possibly planted

Police officers investigating the explosion at Brooks's Club, St James's, on Tuesday night believe from the evidence so far that the bomb was planted in an ante-room adjacent to the main dining room and not lobbed in from Park Place as at first thought.

It is believed that the attackers chose the club as an "establishment" target and not as a military one. Brooks's has no serving officers among its members. Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, was a guest in the club, but was not hurt. Page 2

## Restrained Moscow welcome for Dr Kissinger

From Edmund Stevens, Moscow, Oct 23

Dr Henry Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, landed at Vnukovo airport, Moscow, this evening. After being greeted with a minimum of pomp and ceremony by Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, he was driven to a guest house in the Lenin Hills.

## Naval visit upsets Whitehall

By Michael Hatfield

Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, last night called for a full report on the exercise now being held in the Indian Ocean by the Royal Navy and the South African Navy. The exercise was intended to be nothing more than a limited operation for gunnery and communications practice. Mr Callaghan is disturbed at reports that South Africa regards it as a demonstration of the good will of Britain and the western powers.

## Dispute delaying 2m letters likely to end

By Our Labour Staff

The dispute that has caused long delays in deliveries and a backlog of two million letters to the London WC1 and WC2 districts is likely to be called off today. At the end of three days of negotiations last night, local officials of the Union of Post Office Workers agreed to ask the 900 workers involved to end their ban on overtime and Sunday working. The men were demanding that they should have a right to time off at the end of shifts when there was no work to do. At present it is at the discretion of supervisors.

## Employees rally to 5146 work-in

Workers at Hawker Siddeley plants rally to support a work-in on the cancelled 146 airliner project yesterday retrieved wings that had been stacked away and sent to allow management to enter a new office. A union official told a meeting that the work must be kept going to save the aviation industry. Meanwhile, Sir Arnold Hall, chairman of the Hawker Siddeley group, is to meet union executives today. Page 2

## Private detective jailed

Barry Quartermain, a private detective, whose arrest, his counsel said, meant the end of the largest private espionage empire in this country, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and fined £500 at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. Page 4

## Sugar deal criticized

Referring to the Common Market sugar deal negotiated in Luxembourg this week, a spokesman for Manbre and Garton, one of Britain's two cane-refining companies, said yesterday that the company believed the deal provided no long-term security and would not satisfy British requirements. A General and Municipal Worker's Union official said: "The EEC deal means cheap sugar now, doubtful supplies in the future and expensive sugar the day after tomorrow." Page 21

## Five Greek junta leaders arrested at dawn and banished to an island

From Mario Modiano, Athens, Oct 23

Five leaders of the 1967 military coup, including Mr George Papadopoulos, the ousted President, were arrested at dawn today and banished to the Aegean island of Kea for security reasons.

## Concrete jungles: Manchester City Council recommended to spend £500,000 on improving the quality of life in its new housing areas

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## Lord Windlesham resigns

Lord Windlesham, aged 42, leader of theervative peers in the Lords since June, resigned yesterday to join ATV as joint managing director. Last night heath, replying to his resignation letter, expressed appreciation of his support. His resignation, our Political Correspondent, appears to be Lord Aberdeen, leader of the Tory peers. ATV is in Business Appointments. Page 22

## Sweden: Eight-page Special Report

Geoffrey Smith in a front-page article explains how and why the Swedish economy has been able to continue forging ahead.

## Port subsidies: Study reveals financial advantages given to Continental port authorities

Study reveals financial advantages given to Continental port authorities.

## Other pages

Pages 14 and 15: Gilkes interprets the results of Kenya's election; politicians are the link between public money and public morals; but why doing enough? asks Ronald Butt; Levin turns his gaze on the stars and pages the astronomers. Page 16: New computer-dating service calls in aid of the signs of the zodiac. Page 17: European tournament results; Rugby All country championship match reports; Newbury, Wolverhampton and Carlisle games; Tennis: Rex Bellamy previews the man Cup. Page 18: Michael Ratcliffe on night on Edward VIII; biography of Donaldson's long-awaited biography; reviews of Nicholas Bethell's 'The Last Days of Pompeii' and 'The Last Days of Pompeii'; Olive Hamilton's 'Paradise Lost: Tuscany and the British'. Page 19: From Mrs Harriett Wilson and others in Keith Joseph's speech; Lord Kennet on the fight for international energy; Mr R. C. Athorpe on the farm crisis in the West; Mr Norman Atkinson, MP, and others on their plans for industry.

mean	6	Business	21-23, 25-27	Law Report	10	Sport	11, 12
news	2-3	Chess	6	Law results	17	TV & Radio	11, 12
features	6, 9	Court	20	Letters	19	Theatre, etc	14, 15
interviews	15	Cricket	20	25 Years Ago	25	Universities	20
		Crossword	18	Obituary	20	Weather	10
		Engagements	20	Sale Room	20	Wills	10
		Features	14, 18	Science	10		



HOME NEWS

Mr Jenkins is ready to reexamine Young Persons Act in face of big rise in serious juvenile crime

From Peter Evans Home Affairs Correspondent Scarborough

Faced with a disturbing increase in serious juvenile crime, the Government is ready to reexamine the working of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969. Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, told the annual conference of the Police Federation yesterday at Scarborough...

His promise comes with the announcement of a rise of a fifth in crime for all age groups during the first six months of this year. The figure is not broken down by age groups, but it is safe to assume that juvenile crime contributes much to it. Generally, crimes of violence rose much less steeply at only 3 per cent, but criminal damage, burglary and theft each increased by more than a fifth.

In his speech, Mr Jenkins said the increase in serious juvenile offences was the most disturbing aspect of the whole crime pattern. In 1973, convictions of the over-15s fell quite sharply, as they had the year before that. But he under-17s showed the opposite trend, in both 1972 and 1973.

Delegates at the conference applauded his comment that the rise inevitably raised some questions about the Children and Young Persons Act of 1969. "It is clear," he said, "that there is a lack of resources with which to fulfil its purposes. This I believe is a much greater source of weakness than any diminution in its power of the courts."

Earlier Sergeant Leslie Male, a federation's chairman, pressed concern about the increase in all kinds of

juvenile crime from football hooliganism to robbery, a concern which Mr Jenkins acknowledged afterwards in his speech.

Mr Male said: "Unfortunately the remedies which have been applied during recent years have failed and it is about time we had a different approach". He praised a suggestion that parents should be made responsible, in law, for the misdeeds of their children. "It is an idea that is worth serious consideration and may do more to impress upon parents the necessity to control the activities of their children and might—I only say might—help to alleviate the problem", he said.

Mr Jenkins's promise was welcomed by Mr Brian Rowland, a fraternal delegate to the conference as secretary of the Police Superintendents' Association.

Mr Rowland told me: "Governmental changes have meant that this Act has not worked in the way it was originally tabled before Parliament. As a result it had led to a vast increase in juvenile crime. Mr Jenkins will have to look at providing more sensible custodial treatment for young offenders. This is an example of Acts of Parliament being made with no subsequent provision for their proper implementation."

During his speech Mr Jenkins gave the latest figures of police strength. The national figure is 100,817, an increase of 25 per cent in the first nine months of 1974. Recruitment had totalled 4,880 so far this year, a slightly lower rate of intake than in 1973, Mr Jenkins said.

Wastage in 1973 went up by 26 per cent and at 4,580 for the first nine months of this year had remained at about that 1973 level. That was too high, but at least it had not continued to rise. Nevertheless, there was little room for satisfaction about the strength of many forces.

On pay, which many policemen feel is the key to the strength of the force, Mr Jenkins said: "The further pay review that the Police Council has in hand is a recognition that more needs to be done."

Mr Jenkins, who during the election campaign criticized ideas about private armies, said: "Law enforcement is certainly not a job for privately recruited, hastily assembled, politically motivated amateurs."

Mr Male said earlier: "Law enforcement is a matter for professionals and can only be carried out by the full-time, highly trained, professional British police. Over the years we have seen an enormous increase in the number of people employed by private security organizations and, indeed, it is no strange sight nowadays to see armoured trucks carrying gangs of helmeted, club-carrying men carousing round our streets. It is an unpleasant sight; a distasteful experience for our people and one which policemen certainly would like to see discouraged."

Referring to industrial disputes, Mr Male said the Police Federation saw no justification whatever for a change in the law on picketing.

"The law is quite clear and it is quite simple, picketing is lawful so long as it is peaceful. It is when it becomes disorderly or violent or there is obstruction that it becomes unlawful and the suggestion that pickets should be given the authority, no, not authority but power, to stop vehicles, is bordering on lunacy and would most certainly lead to an increase in disorder, accompanied by violence and serious injury."

When violence did occur it was because of the heatheads and agitators, most of whom were not workers and not directly involved in the dispute.



Rail guard killed: Mr William Welland, aged 46, a railway guard from Exeter, was killed in a crash involving two goods trains near Bridgewater, Somerset, early yesterday. Part of the wreckage is seen above. Two other men were injured.

The accident occurred when a goods train from Derby to Plymouth crashed into the rear of a local goods train. Mr Welland was trapped in the Derby locomotive. Firemen fought their way through water, crawled through a hole to find him under twisted steel. They worked under the wreckage of a goods wagon balanced on the locomotive roof. Other wagons were thrown into a field. Freight was piled up to 25ft high in places.

House title insurance scheme is launched

By Marcel Berlins'

The controversial United States system of title insurance in house buying was launched in England yesterday. Lord George-Brown, chairman of the firm introducing it, said it would cut conveyancing costs and delays in completing property transactions by up to a half.

Under the scheme, run by Stewart Title Guarantee Company, the British subsidiary of one of the biggest American companies in this field, the buyer of a house is guaranteed that the title to it is valid. If any defects in title are found, he is guaranteed compensation for any loss.

Both the Law Society and the British Legal Association have already criticized the scheme as being unnecessary. A statement by the British Legal Association spoke of the legal risks buyers and sellers of property would be taking.

Mr John Adams, a member of the land law committee, said the title guarantee company envisaged that it might be acting for three parties, the buyer, seller and building society, which might lead to conflict of interest.

There has also been disquiet because guarantee policies are to be dealt with through the company's office in Houston, Texas, and if a claim is not settled, it might be necessary to sue in Texas courts.

The scheme has, however, received the approval of the cut-price conveyancing body, the National House Owners' Society, whose general manager, Mr Wilfred Heywood, is now the managing director of Stewart Title, and of the Property Transfer Association, which is involved in similar work. Lord George-Brown emphasized that solicitors would be used wherever the law required it. The final deed of transfer would be drawn up by a solicitor, drawn from a panel which had already been recruited.

32,500-acre estate in Scotland to be sold

By Gerald Ely

Fifty square miles of Scotland is to be sold by Lady Sutherland. The property is the Loch Choire estate, which covers about 32,500 acres in the heart of Sutherland, and is one of the best known sporting estates in the country, as well as one of the most remote.

It lies about 122 miles from Inverness. Valuing such a property in the present state of the market is not easy, but something over £1m is expected. It has been part of the estate of the Earls of Sutherland since the thirteenth century and the sale is

£100m marina plan 'could include council flats'

Housing associated with the £100m marina at Black Rock, Brighton, could include council flats as well as luxurious homes, Mr David Hodges, the architect, told a public inquiry at Brighton yesterday.

"There will undoubtedly be need to cater for yachtsmen and others who cannot afford the highest prices," he said. "The company will wish to meet this need by providing reasonably priced accommodation down to the lowest limits the economics of building construction will permit." Critics of the scheme maintain that it will be a millionaires' playground. Mr Hodges added: "There may be the need to incorporate some subsidized local authority housing and the scheme is so designed that it could be incorporated."

City aims to improve its concrete jungles

By John Chatteris Manchester

The housing committee of Manchester City Council yesterday recommended expenditure more than £500,000 over the next 18 months to improve the quality of life in its frequently criticized new housing areas. The city council will be asked to approve the expenditure of £700 on the recruitment of extra resident caretakers, a further work-study programme to be undertaken and the provision of "flying saucers" of cleaners with specialized equipment. The committee also recommended the expenditure of 1,000 in the next year on planting trees, the provision of menus and gardens, and a trial look at its new housing areas, some of which have led the title of concrete jungles.

Farmers to kill calves in feeding protest

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

Farmers in one of England's main livestock areas decided yesterday to start slaughtering calves. They maintain that the animals face starvation this winter because of the high cost and scarcity of fodder in the western half of the country. Mr Samuel Badger, secretary of the Shropshire branch of the National Farmers' Union said: "We are hoping that the NFU will help us with the slaughtering plan by organizing it nationally, but if this cannot be done, our members will do it on a county basis. The slaughtering will be carefully controlled and supervised, and will be carried out humanely. The number may go into hundreds."

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Man told about bombing in family sex trial

By Peter Evans

A man alleged to have lured a Pakistani by stab at a family trial told Crown Court yesterday he had not intended to kill. Akhtar, aged 18, of 18 Street, Liversedge, Shire, denies murdering Yousif, aged 29, of 18 Street, and conspiring to him grievous bodily harm. Mohammed Faried, aged 29, of 18 Street, were acquitted and released on bail pending trial on charges of causing grievous bodily harm to Mr Yousif.

Public lending right move expected soon

By Peter Evans

A decision should be made soon on which method should be used to pay authors for library borrowings of their books once the public lending right is introduced by the Government. Logica, a firm of computer management consultants, has been investigating ways of making payments proportional to the number of times books are borrowed, and will report to the Department of Education and Science at the end of the month.

Community arts grant 'threat to theatre'

By Peter Evans

At the present time, we do not know what our grant-in-aid for 1975-76 will be, but against the background of the present economic climate we may be faced with a similar situation next year. Unless the council sees a considerable improvement in its government grant in real terms, it may well be impossible to provide the sums proposed in the report."

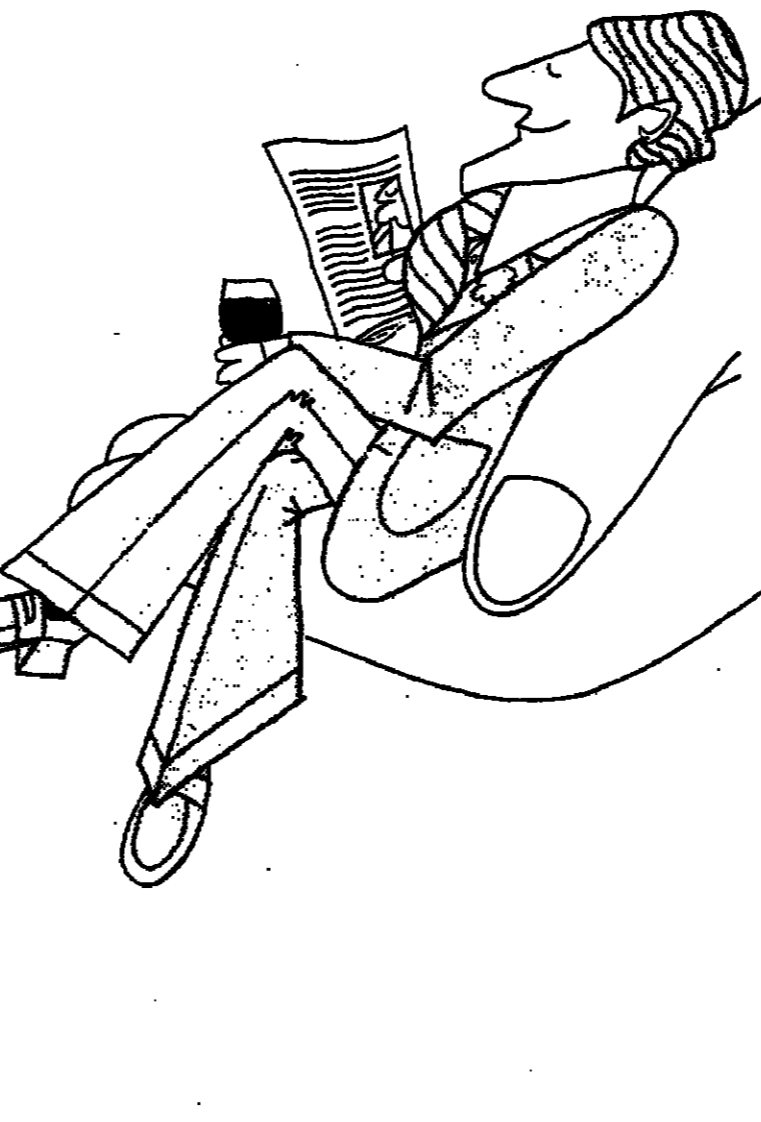
LSD to Sydney plan fails

By Peter Evans

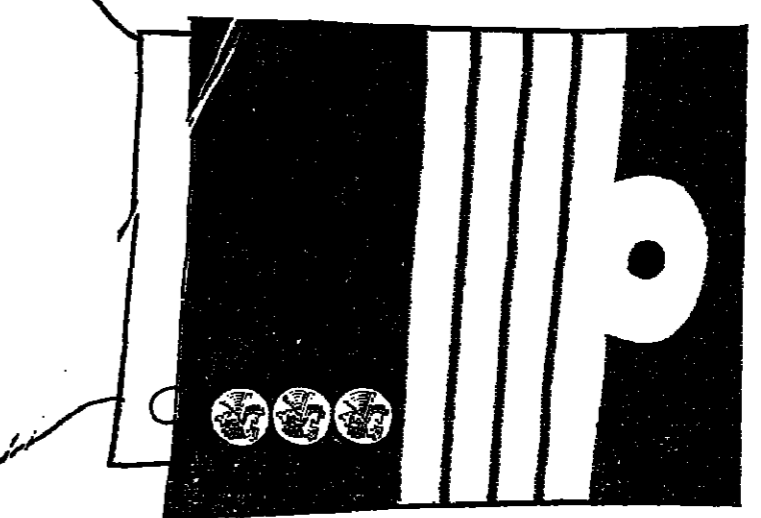
An attempt to export LSD to Australia went wrong when customs officers at Sydney intercepted an envelope marked "Photographs, with care". At Croydon yesterday David John Hall, aged 23, data controller, of Greenview Avenue, Shirley, admitted supplying 800 LSD tablets and was jailed for 10 months.

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HOME NEWS

Three years' jail for head of private espionage empire with 'Watergate armoury' of devices

Barry Quartermain, a private detective, described in court as "Sherlock Holmes, The Saint, and Callan rolled into one", was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and fined £500 at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

used bugging devices, tape recorders and other gadgets to obtain information. They had dressed as Post Office engineers to tap telephone wires and "bug" homes and telephones.

saving six weeks of trial by pleading guilty. Peter French, aged 41, a private investigator, of Alexandra Road, Kingston upon Thames, who had worked for Mr Quartermain and admitted one charge of contravening the Wireless Telegraphy Act was fined £250 and ordered to pay £250 towards prosecution costs.

inquiries at a bank about the account of two of their colleagues and had obtained the information within 48 hours. That had demonstrated the ease with which government and public departments, besides private employers disclosed information almost to anybody, though there had since been a tightening-up.



Miss Bridget McEwen has become the first woman engineer at the Rolls-Royce engines division at Leavesden, Hertfordshire.

Rangers to pay family £26,621 for Ibrox death

The family of one of the 66 football supporters killed in the 1971 Ibrox stadium disaster was awarded £26,621 damages against Rangers Football Club yesterday.

The disaster, the worst in the history of British football, happened in January, 1971 as home-going crowds were met by supporters surging back up the steps from stadium disaster.

In brief

Detective cleared of corruption

A charge of corruption against Det Constable Alvar Humphreys, of Birmingham, was dismissed yesterday by Mr John Milward, the stipendiary magistrate.

Rise for TUC staff

The TUC has reached agreement with its hundred office staff on a minimum of £30 a week and protection of earnings against rises in the cost of living.

Victim gets £72,500

An agreed settlement of £72,500 damages and costs for Thomas Charles Hillier of Skelmersdale, who suffered brain and eye injuries in a motorway accident, was announced in the High Court at Liverpool yesterday.

Remanded again

Mr Peter Godber, a former Hongkong police chief who is awaiting extradition proceedings to face a charge of accepting a bribe, was again remanded in custody at Bow Street Magistrates' Court yesterday.

Milench trial date

The trial of Ronald Milench on 15 charges, including forgery and attempting to obtain £35,000 by deception, has been fixed for November 8, at Stafford Crown Court.

£20,000 car ambush

Three raiders, one believed to be armed, grabbed £20,000 from a cashier after ambushing his car in Glasgow Road, Rutherglen, yesterday.

Village bumps

Artificial bumps are to be created as an experiment on roads through villages in Derbyshire to stop traffic speeding.

Gas safety ruling appalling, judge says

A High Court judge said yesterday that he was appalled that some consumers had to be advised to keep the bathroom window open while using a gas water heater.

Mr Justice Michael Davies is hearing an action by Mrs Pamela Pusey, of Rosslyn Avenue, Felsham, Middlesex, against the North Thames Gas Board for damages over her husband's death from carbon monoxide poisoning in an inadequately ventilated bathroom.

Mr Neil Hart, a gas board engineer and investigator, said that if Mr John Pusey had opened the window while running his bath there would not have been enough poisonous gas to cause his death.

The judge asked: "Does the gas board expect, in January in the thick of an English winter, that people should keep their windows open?"

Mr Hart replied that windows were not a "suitable means of ventilation", but should be opened if there were no other means.

Smuggled guns hidden in hired cars, QC says

From Our Correspondent

Three men smuggled guns from Southampton to Northern Ireland in hired cars obtained with a stolen driving licence, the prosecution alleged at Winchester Crown Court yesterday.

The ruse was detected when a mechanic at the car-hire company noticed a screw missing from a door trim and four three-rifle magazines hidden in the door compartment, Sir Peter Rawlinson, QC, told the jury.

Peter Short, aged 32, a bricklayer, of Blakeney Road, Millbrook, Southampton; Patrick McConry, aged 31, stevedore, of Forster Road, Southampton; and Robert James O'Rawe, aged 29, unemployed, of Earl Street, Belfast, all pleaded not guilty to conspiring to contravene the Firearms Act, 1968, and Explosive Substances Act, 1982, between August last year and last May.

Mr Short has denied illegally possessing three 20-round magazines for M16 rifles, and Mr Short has pleaded not guilty to aiding and abetting him.

Mr Short has denied illegally possessing gelignite last April and stealing a driving licence belonging to Derek Roberts in a Scot's car between June and August last year.

Mr O'Rawe has denied dishonestly obtaining insurance on a hired car last August by falsely claiming that he was Mr Roberts.

Mr O'Rawe has admitted two similar charges in August last year and April this year.

Sir Peter told the jury that the licence belonging to Mr Roberts of Mount Pleasant Road, Exeter, was stolen while he slept in a park in Southampton last July. It was later used to hire a car at the Swan car rental offices in Bristol.

Gelignite and M16 ArmaLite rifles were hidden in cavities behind the door panels and underneath the back seats of the cars, Sir Peter alleged. "They were driven from Southampton to Liverpool and then taken by ferry to Belfast, where the car and cargo was unloaded. The whole operation turned on the stolen driving licence."

After the mechanic, Mr Brian Hawkins, had discovered the rifle magazines other cars hired in the name of Mr Roberts were examined and traces of explosives were found, Sir Peter said.

Mr Short had said he visited Belfast in one of the hired cars in April to see a girl. Sir Peter asked: "Was it a romantic expedition? If it was, it was an expensive way of going. But you may think he carried something more lethal than a lover."

Whether the motives were political or mercenary was irrelevant. "The Crown says these three entered into an enterprise to transport firearms and explosives to Northern Ireland."

Advertisement for Augustus Barnett wine merchant. Text: 'AUGUSTUS BARNETT THE CUT-PRICE WINE MERCHANT DRINKS AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD. DO SHOP EARLY FOR XMAS JUST TO MAKE SURE'

Advertisement for wine bottles with prices. Includes bottles like HAIG, DEWAR'S, GUTTY, BELLS, TEACHERS, BOOTH'S, GORDONS, REEFATER, DRY CANE, NAPOLEON, MARTELL, COGNAC, HENNESSY, DUBONNET, DUBONNE.

Advertisement for cut price cigarettes. Text: 'CUT PRICE CIGARETTES IN CARTONS OF 200 ONLY PLAYERS NO 10 FILTER... £2.15, £2.35, £2.95, £3.35, £3.35, £3.65, £3.69'

Advertisement for Augustus Barnett stores around Britain. Lists various branches and their addresses across the country.

Large advertisement for Augustus Barnett wine stores. Text: 'There are now 77 AUGUSTUS BARNETT CUT-PRICE WINE STORES - and there will be 92 BY XMAS!' Includes a list of store locations and a note about new stores opening soon.

10 divers training to set up safety standards

As part of a plan to set up rigorous working and safety standards for commercial divers, the Ministry of Defence is putting 10 civilians through a pilot training scheme at the Marine Services Training School at Rosyth Dockyard.

The trainees have completed five weeks of the 11-week course. Mr William Shepherd, the school superintendent, said yesterday that the men here are being trained to dive to a maximum depth of 160ft. Safety and diving standards are rigorously applied and the course is a tough one.

These facts emerge in a report by the Community Relations Commission published today.

It calls for more courses for teachers in multiracial areas, to be run in the schools where they teach. There have been only a handful of such courses and the commission believes

More scope at Cambridge for women

A report published today from a committee of senior members under the chairmanship of the Principal of Newham College, Cambridge, says that colleges that have amended their statutes to permit the admission of women, will be able to do so during this decade.

But it says it does not seem feasible for more than two universities to begin to admit women in any one year.

A second report, by a joint working party of senior college tutors and students says that the number of women should be increased in the remaining years of the decade; that there should be a gradual increase in the number of mixed colleges; and that the men's colleges considering mixed residence should normally plan communities with not less than 25 to 30 per cent women.

Black children's needs not recognized, group complains

By Tim Devlin Education Correspondent Few teachers in towns with many immigrants have had special training in teaching a multiracial class of children.

Some local education authorities which cover such towns have not appointed an officer solely responsible for the needs of minority groups. That is despite the fact that three quarters of the officer's salary would be paid for by a government grant.

These facts emerge in a report by the Community Relations Commission published today.

It calls for more courses for teachers in multiracial areas, to be run in the schools where they teach. There have been only a handful of such courses and the commission believes

that this lack has contributed to the very serious underachievement of many immigrant pupils.

A recent survey by the commission of local authorities with a high proportion of immigrants shows that the provision of teacher training courses on the needs of minority groups has not improved since 1970 despite the call for more such courses in the 1972 White Paper, Education: A Framework for Expansion.

The commission says that only 15 per cent of primary school teachers and 3 per cent of secondary school teachers in areas of high immigrant concentrations have attended courses of this kind.

Mr Tim Ottewanger, the commission's senior education officer, said that Manchester, Birmingham and all the outer London boroughs, except Waltham Forest and Ealing had yet to appoint a special officer to deal with the needs of immigrants.

Landlord wins squatter case but loses costs

A London house that stood empty for two years was a standing invitation to squatters, a High Court judge said yesterday. Three men and two women had succumbed to the temptation and moved in, at 32 Prince of Wales Road, Camden, Mr Justice Templeman said.

He granted a possession order to the owner, Mr William Jarman, of Kenton Road, Kenton, but refused him costs. The squatters were Mr Peter Kenward, Mr Jeremy Ross, Mr Tim Wyatt, Miss Judy Barker and Miss Janet Worth.

Mr Alan Steinfield, for Mr Jarman, said the property had been vacant since 1972, but negotiations for its sale were quite advanced.

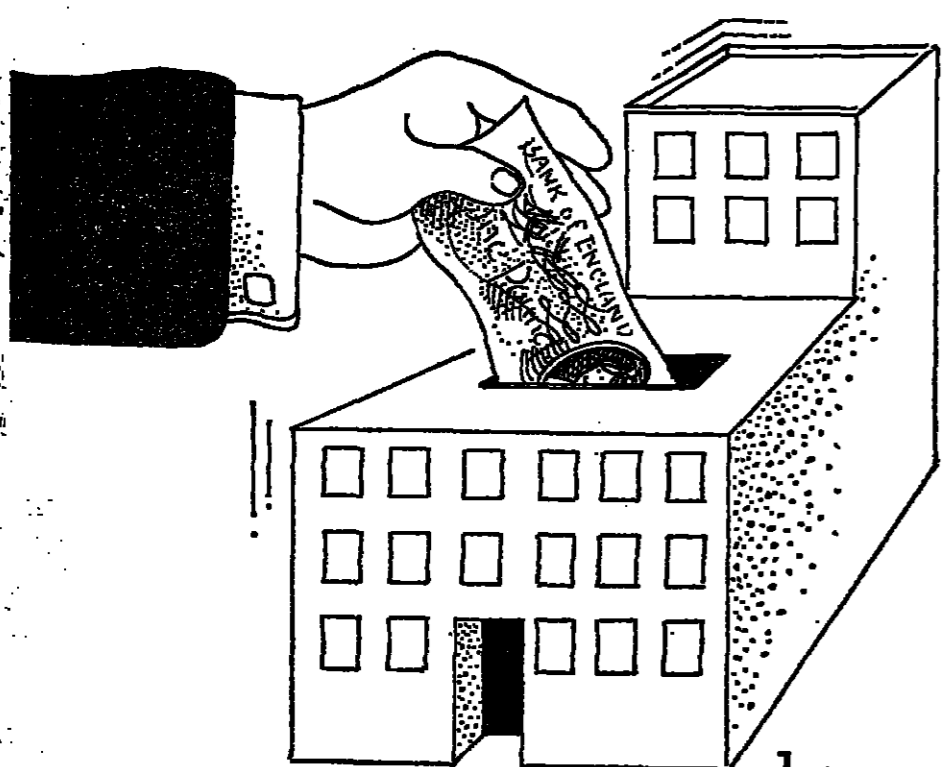
Copyright rules hamper educational TV

By Our Education Correspondent Copyright regulations are preventing teachers from using school broadcasts effectively, according to a joint study by the BBC and independent television published yesterday. The study of teachers' assessment of the service in 106 schools found that the broadcasts could be one of the most effective and cheapest teaching aids available to the schools.

The report asks the broadcasting associations to change the regulations under which recordings are available for only a limited time and only in the place where they are made. It also asks that teachers should be allowed to record non-educational documentaries and other programmes for use in schools.

Facts about Business

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because without profits it cannot survive, much less grow and develop. Effective profits are necessary to provide new equipment, research and major developments, including better conditions for employees.

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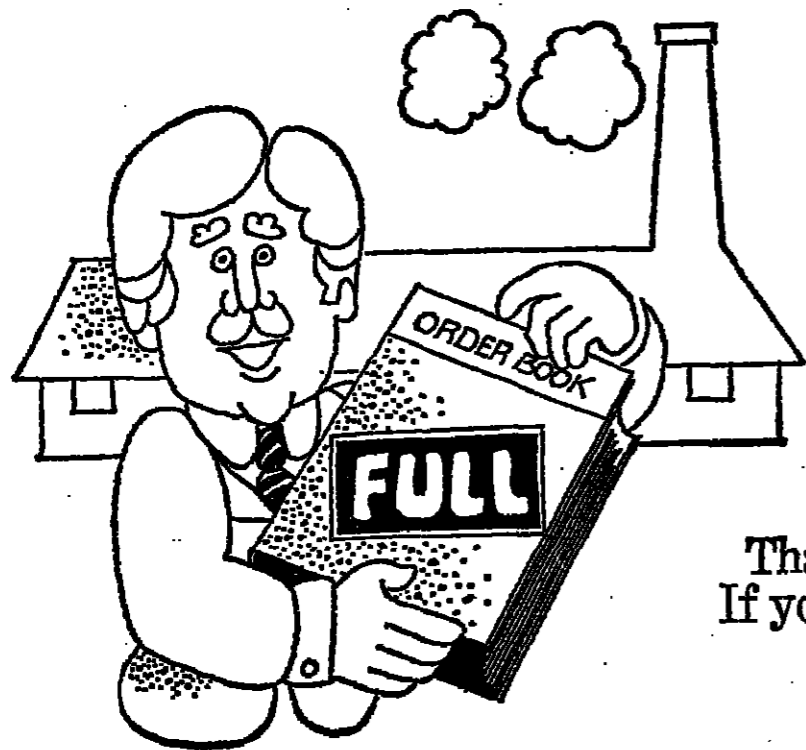
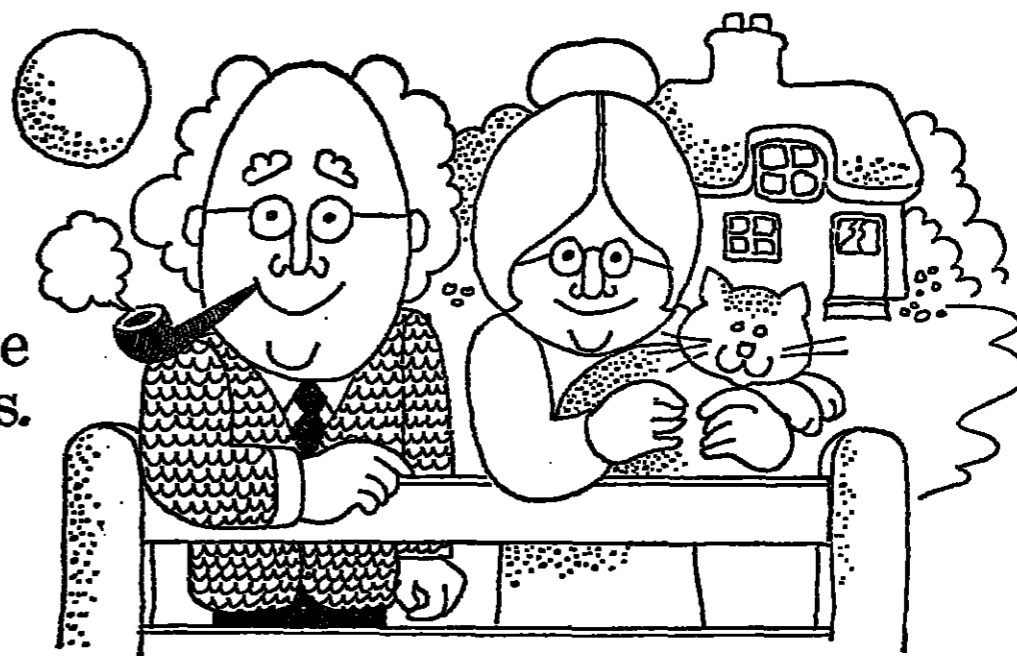


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### The pensioner...

because his pension from his former employer is currently financed out of the profits of industry in the form of dividends paid into pension funds.



### The country...

because the supply of goods and services which make up the nation's living standard, is much better when companies are profitable.

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WEST EUROPE

M Jobert attempts to create new image of Gaullism

From Richard Wiss Paris, Oct 23. M Michel Jobert, the former Foreign Minister under President Pompidou, has all the summer been specializing in waspish verbal attacks on President Giscard d'Estaing. But now he has launched a broadside attack on what he calls the "traditional political classes". They no longer "correspond to the needs of the epoch which is now opening," he said in a broadcast last night. Not forgetting one of his typical phrases against M Giscard d'Estaing who refused to give him a post after the May elections, M Jobert said that the French people did not need "a top magician or a television personality to present a fashionable show."

Canada-France move over Quebec uranium plant

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Oct 23. France and Canada have agreed to study ways to set up an industrial plant for producing enriched uranium in Quebec province, with French participation. This was announced today at the end of the three-day visit to Paris by M Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister. A group of experts will go into the question of supplying nuclear material to France. After a disappointing experience with India in this field, Canada has made clear its resolute determination to ensure that use will be exclusively for peaceful purposes. This condition could well prove an obstacle as France also is thinking of providing for its defence needs.

Today in The Listener

- Housing—Why did we fail? Lord Goodman reflects on Britain's housing problem and the failure of our housing policy.
The Unsettled Peace Continuing his study of the Cold War, John Tusa describes the reconstruction of Germany, and interviews General Lucius Clay and Georges Bidault.
Texans of the Latin World John Ardagh reports on the problems of Venezuela and its boom-city capital Caracas.
More Autumn Books John Grigg writes about Frances Donaldson's biography of Edward VIII. Robert Robinson interviews Joseph Heller and John Mellors reviews his new novel. Ronald Lewin discusses The Ultra Secret, a new study of British wartime intelligence.

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Former Soviet master spy defends his wartime record in Nazi-occupied Europe

Red Orchestra clash on French TV

From Charles Hargrove Paris, Oct 23. As early as 1936 General Berzlit, who was then the head of Soviet military intelligence, told Mr Leopold Trepper, who later was the head of the almost legendary Red Orchestra, one of the most famous Soviet wartime espionage organizations, that a conflict with Germany was inevitable, and Russia must prepare for it. The Soviet High Command was opposed to Stalin on this point. This was one of the more startling revelations made by Mr Trepper in the course of a stormy debate last night on French television after the showing of the last sequence of a Franco-Bavarian production on the Red Orchestra. Mr Trepper, who is a Polish Jew, last year obtained permission to leave Poland after years of unsuccessful attempts and a prolonged hunger strike. He had insisted on the debate to correct what he regarded as gross inaccuracies of the film, and especially the allegation that he had become a double agent after his capture by the Gestapo. This was the subject of last night's sequence. Although the discussion overran its time limit by more than 40 minutes, he remained something of an enigma throughout, promising to disclose everything in the memoirs which he was feverishly writing. But from 1939 to 1941, he vehemently asserted, he had never done anything which might have injured France or Britain.

Gibraltar cut off by union action

Gibraltar, Oct 23.—The colony was virtually isolated today with all cable and Telex links cut and telephone lines jammed as a result of the Trade Union's pressure for pay parity with Britain. A go-slow started three weeks ago by civil servants has been joined by telephone operators and postal workers. The 60 employees of Cable and Wireless, which deals with the colony's communications—were suspended last week when they refused to handle government business. Sir Joshua Hassan, the Chief Minister, has said that Gibraltar could not be tied to British wage structures as the colony could have no control over British pay scales.—Reuter.

Church's role in movements of liberation

From Our Correspondent Lisbon, Oct 23. Lisbon's patriarch, Cardinal Antonio Ribeiro, has sent a letter to the bishops of his diocese laying emphasis on the part that evangelism must play in all liberation movements. The Cardinal, who has been attending the Synod of Bishops in Rome, said: "Only a church that deeply believes in the announcement of Jesus Christ as a happy event for the men of our time who seek liberty, new social structures and new meaning for existence, is capable of becoming dynamically inspired in his evangelical mission." The Patriarch referred to the desire of some African bishops for a reform of structures to permit "the true Africanization of the church". This, he said, presupposes "a special theology for African culture, a theology which assumes native values and a discipline adapted to African circumstances."

Spain to enforce seat belt use

Madrid, Oct 23.—Drivers and front seat passengers in Spain will have to use car safety belts in six months' time, a government decree said today.—Reuter.

Dark horse wins strong chess tournament

Manila, Oct 23.—Yevgeny Vasiukov, of the Soviet Union, today won the \$5,000 (£2,200) first prize in the Philippine international grandmasters' chess tournament. His compatriot, Tigran Petrosian, the former world champion, won second place and \$3,000. Bent Larsen, of Denmark, took third place and \$2,000. Vasiukov, aged 41, was regarded as a dark horse in a tournament that included some of the strongest players in world chess. In the years up to 1974 he was five times Moscow champion in lightning chess. Vasiukov finished with an overall record of eight wins, five draws and one defeat, losing only to Helmut Pfleger, of West Germany. His victims included Lajos Portisch of Hungary, Ljubomir Ljubojevic, of Yugoslavia, and Larsen.

Armed men kidnap boy

From Our Correspondent Milan, Oct 23. The six-year-old son of Signor Alberto Alemagna, president of the Alemagna company, which owns sweet and coffee shops all over Italy, was kidnapped today in the Milan residential district of San Siro. A messenger who was taking the boy home from school was attacked and chloroformed by two armed men wearing masks. The men pushed the boy into a car and drove off. Attempts by eye-witnesses to pursue the car failed. This is the fourth case of kidnapping in the Milan area in the last two weeks and is by far the most daring and brutal. The rescue victims are two industrialists and a 17-year-old schoolboy—are still held prisoner.

Spain's hospitals shut down as interns are locked out

From Our Correspondent Madrid, Oct 23. Hundreds of ailing Spaniards were turned away from Spain's biggest social security hospital today as an indirect consequence of a Government lock-out of trainee physicians. The lock-out at the hospital, the Piedad de Eibar clinic in Madrid, and at other hospitals across the country was the Government's reaction to protests by young medical interns. After the lock-out, regular staff doctors at La Paz said on Tuesday that without the service of the interns they would be too busy to handle normal outpatient cases and would only treat emergency patients or patients already in the hospital. An estimated 300 adults and 200 children are normally seen every day by doctors at the La Paz Centre. The lack of attention to the sick is expected to spread rapidly to other Government-run hospitals throughout Spain because of the workload thrown onto staff doctors as a result of the protest and lock-out. The Spanish Social Security Institute has refused to agree even to confer with the elected delegates of the trainee doctors.

Lisbon sends first envoy to Soviet Union

From Our Correspondent Lisbon, Oct 23. Dr Mario Neves, Portugal's first Ambassador to the Soviet Union, left for Moscow today. A former assistant editor of the evening newspaper Diario de Lisboa, he has for some years been the head of the Portuguese trade fair organization. Diplomatic relations between Portugal and the Soviet Union were established in June. During the previous regime there were only some trade exchanges. It was also announced in Lisbon today that Dr Alvaro Cunhal, the secretary-general of the Portuguese Communist Party, and Commander Conceicao da Silva, the newly appointed Secretary of State for Social Relations, would leave for Moscow on Monday. It is believed that their mission concerns cultural exchanges.

Portuguese-EEC talks likely in November

From Our Correspondent Lisbon, Oct 23. Closer ties between Portugal and the European Economic Community are expected here after the visit of Mr Edmond Wallenstein, the EEC's Director-General of foreign relations. Dr Wallenstein has had talks with Portuguese officials including Captain Costa Martins, the Minister of Labour, Senhor Mario Soares, the Foreign Minister, and Dr Rui Vitor, the Minister for the Economy. Dr Vitor said later that there would probably be talks between Portuguese economic officials and the EEC in the last week of November. "We are still working within the framework of our agreement with the EEC, making use particularly of its evolutionary clause."

Swedes approve song festival despite protest

From Our Correspondent Stockholm, Oct 23. The Swedish Broadcasting Corporation, faced with protests from music and cultural organizations, has reaffirmed that the 1975 Eurovision song contest will be held in Sweden as scheduled. It has suggested, however, that Sweden might drop out of future competitions. The protest groups have discussed holding an alternative festival next March, in which indigenous Swedish pop and folk music would be performed. The Board for Nordic Musical Cooperation has recommended to the Nordic Council that it should provide economic support for this. The protesters, including the Union of Swedish Television Producers, said in a resolution that the Eurovision contest "is an expression of the commercialization of culture. It does not act as a forum for different music tastes and traditions, but is used to a market oriented by the multinational record industry."

OVERSEAS



Dr Kissinger, with Mr Ove Guldberg, the Danish Foreign Minister, on his right, surrounded by photographers and reporters on his arrival at Copenhagen yesterday.

Dr Kissinger awaits Arab summit before visiting Middle East

From Our Correspondent Copenhagen, Oct 23. Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, arrived here today for a brief visit on his way to Moscow. He told journalists at the airport that "the problems of the Middle East are principally matters for the area to decide." He intended to wait the outcome of the Arab summit meeting in Rabat on Saturday before deciding whether to visit the Middle East again in the near future. World inflation and the energy crisis were soluble problems if they were recognized, he said. There was no reason for pessimism. He suggested that a possible solution for the energy crisis could be the form of financial institutions to recycle capital from the oil consuming countries or else a lower price level for oil. Asked to comment on the Chinese prediction that war would break out in Europe within a generation, Dr Kissinger said: "We have maintained peace for one generation already, and we should be able to keep it for another."

Mr Dean under fire at the Watergate trial

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Oct 23. Tempers and voices were raised at the Watergate trial today as defence counsel, cross-examining Mr John Dean, tried to attack his character and credibility with new questions. The youthful former counsel to Mr Nixon appeared the one unfustered person in court as Judge Sirica banged his bench and ordered the lawyer for Mr H. R. Haldeman not to interrupt. Mr John J. Wilson got Mr Dean to repeat that he destroyed evidence, concealed that fact until after his guilty plea was accepted, lied repeatedly and borrowed (illegal) campaign funds for his honeymoon. The white-haired lawyer, aged 73, also nagged at what he called repeated inconsistencies in Mr Dean's mammoth Senate testimony last year and the facts. He then singled out a tape that had not been played as a possible example of Mr Dean being unwilling to have it all out, even in court.

Mr Ford toughens up to avoid Republican rout

From Patrick Brogan Washington, Oct 23. President Ford has greatly provoked the Democrats by saying yesterday that an overwhelming Democratic victory in the November elections might jeopardize world peace. The Democratic national chairman was "saddened and troubled" by the claim. This kind of rhetoric was reminiscent of the Nixon-Agnew campaign in 1970 "when they were appealed to the baser instincts of the American people and were soundly rejected," he said. Senator Edmund Muskie said it was a ridiculous charge, and other Democrats are protesting in outraged innocence at the President's suggestion that Congress has abandoned bipartisanship. In a speech last night Mr Ford said: "This last Congress, in my judgment, despite the leadership of both sides of the aisle, began to tear apart that cooperation between the Congress and the President."

President stages gala farewell for General Haig

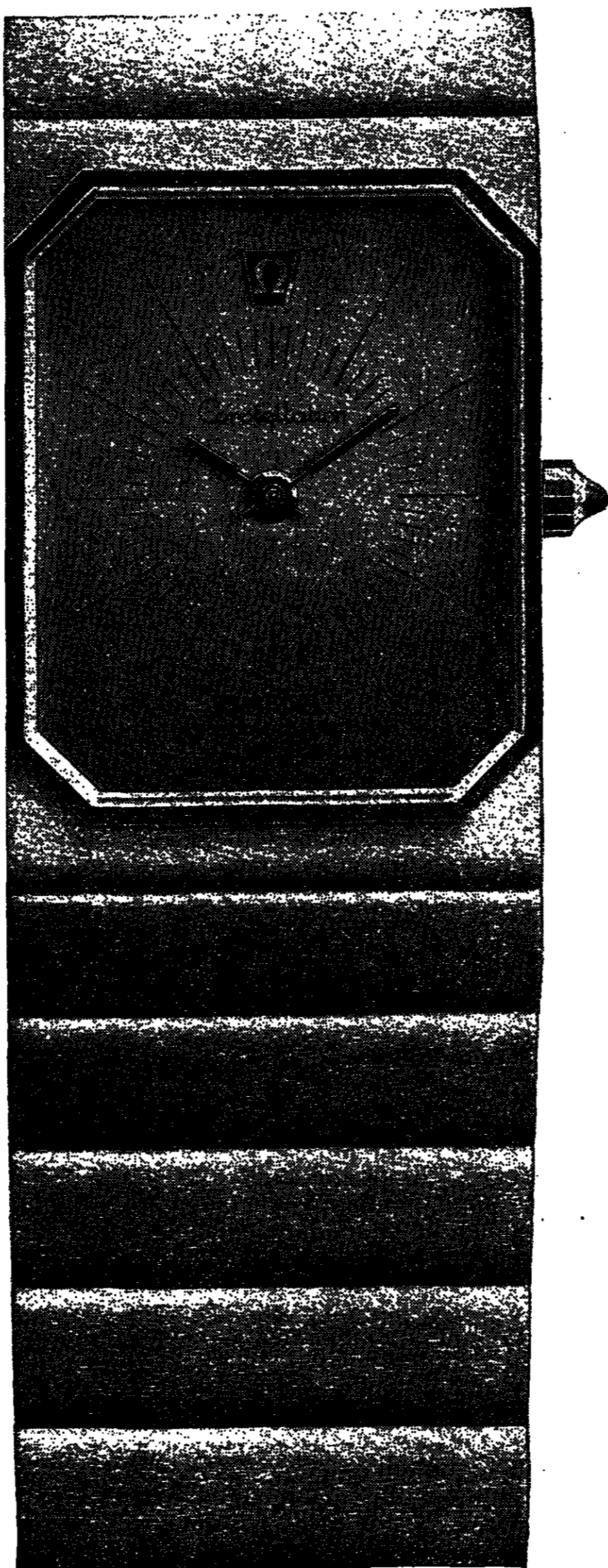
From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Oct 23. President Ford is giving a White House banquet for General Alexander Haig tonight prior to his taking up his new appointment as Supreme Allied Commander Europe. The gala presidential send-off for Mr Nixon's former chief of staff is bound to be seen as a rebuke to congressional critics who want him to testify about the cover-up. Mr Rockefeller pleaded that it was "physically impossible" for his staff to undertake the research which the press questions prompted at the same time as carrying out requests from the two congressional committees.

Outburst by archbishop halts gun-running trial

From Eric Marsden Jerusalem, Oct 23. Amid uproar and confusion the trial of Archbishop Hilario Capucci was broken off in the Jerusalem district court today after he had accused the prosecution of trying to take private papers from him and threatened to dismiss his counsel, Mr Aziz Shehadeh. The judges tried in vain to stop the outburst and the archbishop was eventually ordered to be removed, the hearing being postponed until Friday. Mr Capucci, who is accused of gun-running, complained to the judges that he was wanted to have handwritten notes taken from him. "Nobody has the right to take them away from me," the archbishop shouted. He rounded on his lawyer, saying he wanted him to give up the case. Mr Shehadeh is one of a group of West Bank lawyers who have resumed practice, ending a boycott started after Israel's occupation of the area in 1967. Last week the Archbishop threatened to stay away from future hearings, but was persuaded to change his mind. He has maintained throughout that he does not recognize the court's jurisdiction. He faces charges of performing services for a terrorist organization, illegally carrying and possessing weapons, and maintaining contact with a foreign agent. The court has accepted the validity of two alleged confessions by the Archbishop admitting that he carried arms in his Mercedes van from Beirut to Jerusalem. Mr Capucci claimed in court last week that a security officer had threatened him with death if he withdrew his first confession.

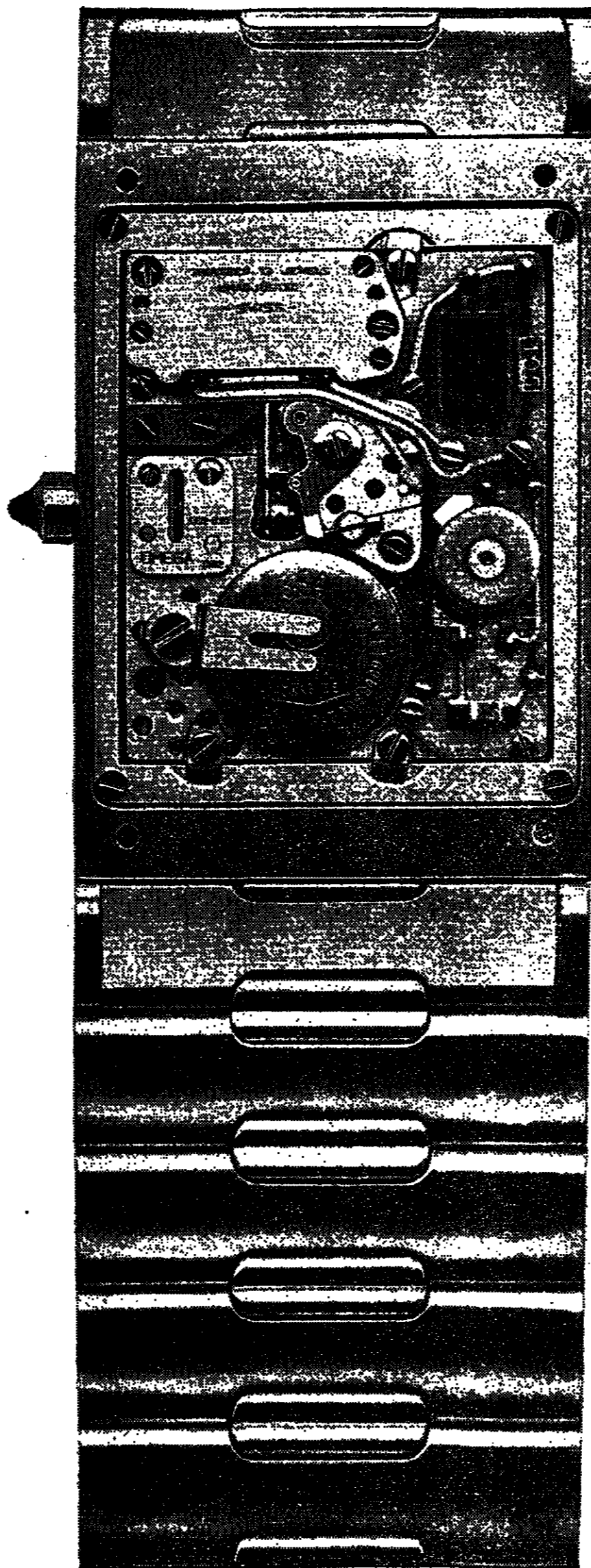
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OVERSEAS

South West Africa not to be freed, Mr Vorster declares

Cape Town, Oct 23 Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, today poured cold water on speculation that his Government might relinquish control of South West Africa. The chaos elsewhere in the world would be child's play compared with what would happen in South West Africa if South Africa withdrew from the territory, he said in the Senate. The people of South West Africa should be given an opportunity to decide their future, he said. If outsiders interfered it would lead only to greater confusion. He was optimistic about the future of Africa, southern Africa and South Africa. Referring to Mozambique, he said it was in everyone's interest that peace and order should be restored and that sources of revenue should be protected. It was in the highest economic interest of Mozambique and of southern Africa that Mozambique's harbours should be kept open to South Africa, Rhodesia and Malawi, that railway traffic and labour agreements with South Africa should be maintained and that power from the Cabora Bassa Dam should find its way to the republic. Those arrangements provided Mozambique's greatest revenue sources. "I would very much like to assume that those in power there also see it in this light." Black South African university students who staged an eight-day sit-in strike were back at their lectures today. The students at the University of the North at Turfloop, in northern Transvaal, voted early yesterday to call off their protest after the university council, a white body, rejected the students' demands that the university be closed and examinations postponed. The students were protesting against the detention without trial of three students after a pro-Frelimo rally held at the university in defiance of a Government ban. Lourenco Marques, Oct 23.—Barricades came down in the

ANC anger over intimidation claim

From Our Correspondent Salisbury, Oct 23 Officials of the African National Council (ANC) are angry at a contention by a Rhodesian senator that most of the country's blacks are "silent prisoners" of the ANC. Senator Stanley Morris, a former Secretary of Internal Affairs and recognised as one of the country's leading white authorities on Rhodesia's indigenous population, made this comment in the Senate earlier this week. He called for the setting up of a Government committee to counter this. The senator said some blacks had recently suggested to him that Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the ANC leader, should be "taken out of circulation"; but as the bishop and the ANC were held in high regard by the British Government in the belief that they were the freely chosen leaders of the black people in Rhodesia, the senator was opposed to restricting the council. However, he said the Government could not go on tolerating a "psychological and pathological fear of intimidation" and this was why he suggested the establishment of a committee in the Ministry of Internal Affairs to counter intimidation. Senator Morris said the bishop and his executive were fully aware that their success was due to the fear of intimidation on the part of the blacks, who would remain the silent prisoners of the ANC unless their psychological and pathological fear of intimidation was eliminated. He declared that intimidation had been rife in connexion with a meeting between Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, and prominent Salisbury blacks last week. Dr Gordon Chavunduka, secretary-general of the ANC, said today that Senator Morris's intimidation claims were "utter rubbish". He added that the senator was a very appointed man because of the apparent failure of the Seki meeting, which he organized.



Symbols of the seven years of dictatorship in Greece, including the Phoenix rising from the ashes, being burnt yesterday on the city dump in Athens.

Mr Tanaka to answer allegations

From Peter Hazelhurst Tokyo, Oct 23 Mr Kakuei Tanaka, the Japanese Prime Minister, promised colleagues today that he is prepared to face an extraordinary session of the Diet (Parliament) to answer allegations suggesting he has used his political influence to amass a vast personal fortune. Until now, Mr Tanaka has ignored these allegations over his business activities but today, as the press and opposition parties launched a concerted campaign to force him to declare his assets in public, the Prime Minister met worried political colleagues in Tokyo. They discussed the alleged financial scandal which, if not discounted to the satisfaction of the public, could further harm the image of the already debilitated Liberal Democratic Party. Under pressure exerted by senior Cabinet members and party leaders, Mr Tanaka, who only 24 hours before had told foreign correspondents that he was not prepared to open his business activities to public scrutiny, quickly assured his colleagues that he is prepared to answer the allegations in Parliament. Charges of financial corruption were first made against the Prime Minister earlier this month when a respected literary magazine Bungei Shunju published the results of an extensive study of the Prime Minister's business activities. Significantly, according to the translated version of Mr Tanaka's talks with his party colleagues today, the Prime Minister merely said he is prepared to face Parliament to put his side of the case forward. The Prime Minister, who told journalists yesterday that he does not intend to sue the magazine for libel, is still refusing to declare his assets and the full nature of his business activities to the public.

US air technicians in Vietnam dismissed

Saigon, Oct 23.—The United States, citing congressional cuts in military aid, has dismissed 1,272 of the 1,548 American civilian technicians working with South Vietnam's Air Force. A spokesman said today that the Pentagon had also removed 879 South Vietnamese technicians from the payroll. The decision, taken reluctantly because of a 50 per cent cut in military aid to South Vietnam, was expected to save the United States about \$19m (about £6m) next year, according to the spokesman. Most of the dismissed Americans have been working in the field with South Vietnamese Air Force units. Vietnamese officials have frequently accused the technicians of being military advisers, posted to South Vietnam in violation of the January 28, 1973, truce agreement. The communists have insisted that the United States promised to withdraw all civilian technicians within a year of the truce Accord. American officials have never denied the assertion. The American and South Vietnamese technicians were paid out of United States military aid funds, cut in Congress

from \$1,500m requested by the Administration to \$700m. Officials said a study was under way to determine how to save more money. Further jobs might be eliminated soon. The South Vietnamese military command reported only light battle activity across the country today, with the number of communist attacks falling for the third consecutive day. In the main military development, Army sources said Government troops recaptured an outpost at Lam Buu Lam, 50 miles north-west of Saigon, two months after the position fell to the North Vietnamese. The sources said Government troops moved in without a fight yesterday after the communist defenders withdrew from the strategic outpost. In Cambodia, rebels yesterday assaulted a Government outpost along the Basac river, 15 miles south-east of Phnom Penh, killing five defenders and wounding 25 others. Field reports said that at least five of the insurgents were also killed in the second consecutive day of fighting for control of the small outpost at Sre Ampil—UPI.

Nationwide alert for two after \$3.8m robbery

Chicago, Oct 23.—The Federal Bureau of Investigation has issued a nationwide alert for two men after the \$3.8m (£1.6m) burglary of a security company's vault last weekend. Investigators wanted to see Mr Charles Marzano, aged 42, and Mr Peter J. Gushi, aged 45. The two were believed to have left the Chicago area in a Ford van. The alert was issued after a company security guard, who was not identified, failed a lie detector test and was suspended, the Chicago Tribune reported today. He appeared before a Cook County grand jury yesterday, the newspaper said, and denied involvement

African miners murdered as unrest spreads

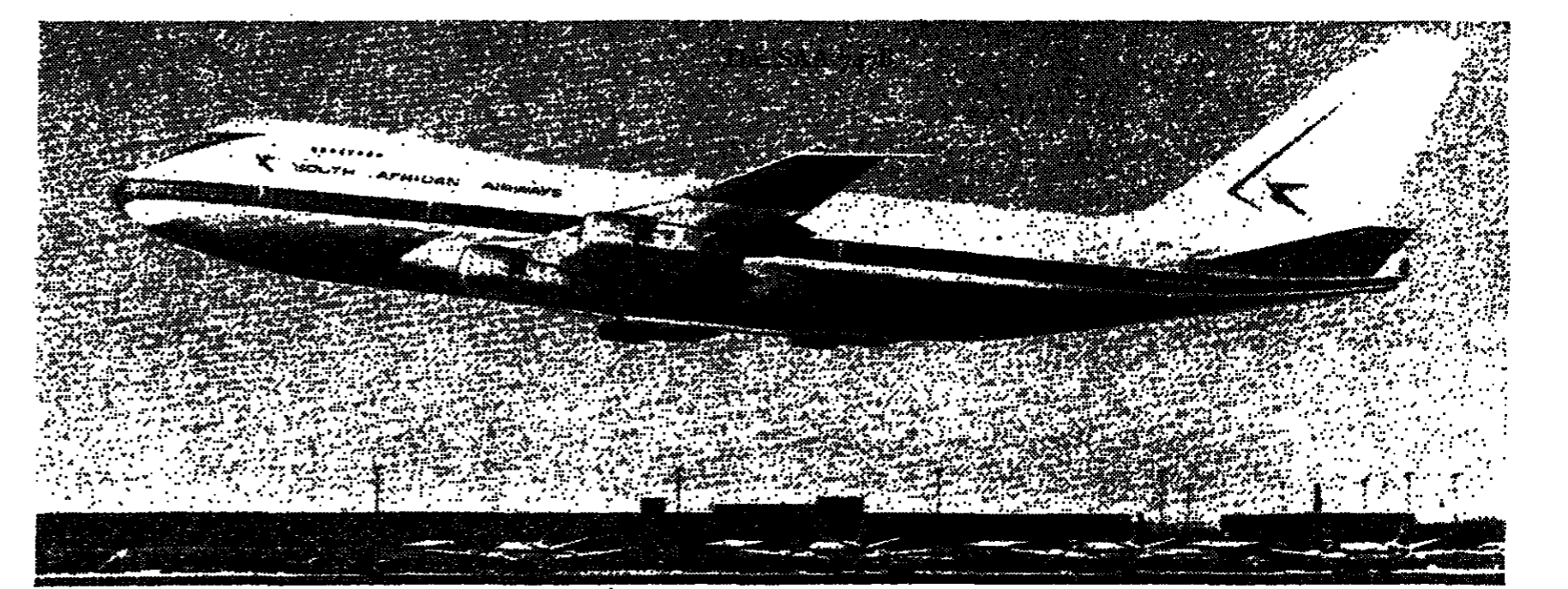
From Our Own Correspondent Cape Town, Oct 23 Two African miners were killed and one wounded when labour unrest spread to a third South African gold mine last night. Nearly 6,000 miners were on strike at the mines today. The bodies were found some distance from a miners' hostel after a wage protest at the Hartbeestfontein gold mine. One had been stabbed in the throat and the other shot. Tear gas, dogs and batons had been used to disperse the demonstration and five miners were arrested.

Nine killed in blast at Kuwait oilfield

Kuwait, Oct 23.—Nine men were killed when a compressor unit exploded in Kuwait's northern oilfield last night. The blast was followed by a fire, which was put out in under two hours. The Kuwait Oil Company named an American and a Briton killed in the explosion as Bill Winger and Ted Grear. Their home addresses and other details were not given. Security officials are investigating the cause of the blast. Three weeks ago, the danger of a serious fire in Kuwait's southern oilfield was averted when a big gas leak was sealed.—Reuter.

New Zealand to make savings compulsory

From Our Correspondent Wellington, Oct 23 The New Zealand Government's commitment to maintaining full employment was emphasized today as Mr W. E. Rowling, the Prime Minister, announced new economic restraint measures. He said: "The Government's long-term objective is to bring the economy back to a stable and sustainable real rate of growth which will provide a reasonable rate of increase in our standard of living and will ensure continued full employment. "Unlike many other advanced nations, we are not prepared to sacrifice these primary goals through stringent deflationary policies which would generate economic stagnation and large-scale unemployment." The Prime Minister was speaking before an invited audience of some 100 community leaders at the Reserve Bank building in Wellington. Among the measures he announced was a compulsory savings scheme for all earning NZ\$60 (about £35) or more a week, or the annual equivalent. Savings will be at the rate of 9 per cent of tax deductions payable in the four months from December 1, 1974, to March 31, 1975, or 3 per cent of provisional tax payable for the 1975 income year. The money will be credited against the annual tax, which will not itself be increased. Mr Rowling said that for most people this would increase the refunds they will get when they render their 1974-75 tax returns. By then it was expected that a slowing-down of the economy, and commencement of a 1 per cent contribution to the New Zealand superannuation scheme, would allow reinjection of this purchasing power without any problems. Total refundable savings would be about NZ\$50m. The Prime Minister also said that the Government would re-open negotiations with the unions on the Cost of Living Order, due in January. The Order would inevitably give a further boost to inflation and on present indications would be around 7 per cent or 8 per cent. Such a situation was economically untenable. The Prime Minister gave a warning that if economic stabilization could be achieved through cooperation, the Government would have to take fiscal action. He added: "Fortunately our economy is basically sound and our longer-term future is bright. So it would be foolish to over-react to what is likely to be a passing phase. "But we must adapt our policies to the immediate situation. Our standard of living is being maintained by large-scale overseas borrowing, which can only be a temporary recourse. Until our overseas earnings increase substantially we will have to tighten our belts." Our Melbourne Correspondent writes: The Australian Government proposes to take steps within the next six weeks to bolster the economy, Dr Jim Cairns, the Deputy Prime Minister said today. "As for the suggestion we are about to introduce a mini-budget I can only say that at any time a government that is doing its job will be taking steps to influence the economy," he added. "Continuous action is necessary and continuous action has been taken all the time."



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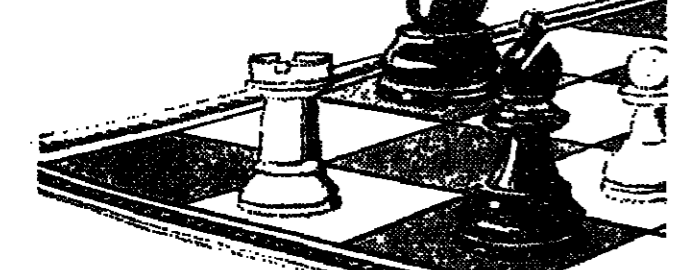
Ceylon restricts migrants' cash

Colombo, Oct 23.—The central bank here stopped using foreign exchange to migrants yesterday because of the country's exchange difficulties. As a result, airlines report their flights virtually empty. In the past, emigrants were asked to repay their foreign exchange allowances within a far of departure but very few did so.

Five guerrillas are killed in Sarawak

Kuala Lumpur, Oct 23.—Government security forces have killed five communist guerrillas, including two women, in a clash in the East Malaysian state of Sarawak, the National Security Council said here today.—Reuter.

Just as you master the Pension Fund gambits...



They alter all the moves

White pawns come and go and the parties make their moves. With the responsibility of a pension fund on your hands you need a sound, experienced advisor to see that your employees are not treated as mere pawns on the political board.

Keep ahead of the game with Britain's leading pension consultants NOBLE LOWNDES A Company of the Hill Samuel Group Noble Lowndes & Partners Ltd, Norfolk House, W'lesley Rd., Croydon CR9 3ER. Telephone: 01-686 2466

Court hears of diplomat's secret meetings

Wellington, Oct 23.—A former senior civil servant accused in New Zealand's first spy case was alleged today to have had secret meetings with a Soviet diplomat who is believed to have left the country. The prosecution said a Soviet Embassy first secretary, Mr Dimitri Razgovorov, met Dr William Sutch, aged 67, an economist and former head of the Trade and Industry Department, three times secretly. Dr Sutch is charged under the Official Secrets Act with obtaining information useful to an enemy. There have been recent reports that Mr Razgovorov had unexpectedly left New Zealand. At today's magistrate's court hearing secret service agents described how they had shadowed Dr Sutch. A security officer, identified only as "Mr T", told the court what he saw of Dr Sutch and Mr Razgovorov, the comings and goings of taxis and a Soviet embassy car. Dr Sutch, who was arrested last month, is the first person to be charged under New Zealand's Official Secrets Act.

Stone Age mummies

Santiago, Oct 23.—The mummies of two ape-like men believed to have lived in the Stone Age have been found by an American archaeologist in the north of Chile, the newspaper El Mercurio reported.

Law Report October 23 1974

Adoption order with conditions on access by father

In re S (a minor) Before Lord Justice Cairns and Lord Justice Browne... The Court of Appeal, allowing in part an appeal by the father of an illegitimate child, upheld an adoption order made in favour of the child's mother and the man she had married...

Court of Appeal

Spanish Villa Holidays

Substantial and successful Anglo-Spanish estate agency/development group, in the process of entering their real estate business into a full-scale subsidiary holiday division... SPANISH VILLA HOLIDAYS

Business Notices

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGH EARNINGS PART-TIME... A young farmer, on the brink of success, whose financial assets of £15,000 to £20,000...

Business Notices

FINANCIAL & INVESTMENT ACORN—monthly investment service... TRANSFER BOOKS LONDON TIN CORPORATION... MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

Domestic Situations

JOHANNESBURG BACHELOR... REQUIRE REQUIRED AU PAIRS AND PAYING GUESTS... LEGAL NOTICES

Legal Notices

IN THE MATTER OF JUSTICE... THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948... THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

Rent review clause not an option

Kenilworth Industrial Sites Ltd v E. C. Little & Co Ltd... The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by a tenant against a judgment of Mr Justice Megaw... LORD JUSTICE MEGAW said that the matter arose from a summons issued by the landlords...

Contract and Tenders

ZETLAND COUNTY COUNCIL SHETLAND CRUDE OIL TERMINAL Prequalification Notice... The Zetland County Council proposes to invite tenders from selected contractors for the construction of up to four jetties to accommodate tankers of up to 300,000 dwt...

Domestic Situations

MARRIED COUPLE WEST KENT?... NANNY-MADRID... PEOPLE BUREAU... COOK/HOUSEKEEPER required...

Public Notices

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1971... CAMBRIDGESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL... ST. HELOTS TOWN MAP REVIEW

Science report

Hydraulics: Better flow with polymers... The oscillations of water in a U-shaped manometer tube can be used, Dr W. D. McComb, of Edinburgh University, shows in Nature... The basic reason is that drag-reduction, in the accepted sense of a modification of the behaviour of the water itself, is not occurring...

Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria

MINISTRY FOR INDUSTRY AND ENERGY SOCIETE ALGERIENNE DE REALISATIONS ET ETUDES MINIERES "ALREM" INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER... International tenders are invited for the supply of equipment for the construction of quarries.

Domestic Situations

FREE COTTAGE and neither fee offered to married couple or single... HAPPY HOME in Buntingford needs young nanny, immediately for mother and baby...

Public Notices

CIVIL AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT... CIVIL AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION... Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Regulation 10(1) of the Civil Aviation (Investigation) Regulations...

Latest wills

Rachel Coralie Boyce Lawson-Walton, of Petworth, left £138,278 net (duty paid, £8,718)... Entawise, Major Sir Cyril Folland, of Bourneville, MP for Bolton, 1931-45 (duty paid, £27,407) ... £36,655

The Future of Broadcasting

The Committee on the Future of Broadcasting (Chairman Lord Annon) would welcome views on present and future broadcasting services in the United Kingdom... Any views and representations should be sent in writing to the Secretary to the Committee on the Future of Broadcasting, Waterloo Bridge House, Waterloo Road SE1 8UA, not later than 31 December 1974.

Church Commissioners

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968... Notice is hereby given by the Church Commissioners that they have received a nomination from the Diocese of Bath and Wells for the appointment of the parish church of St. Andrew, Bath...

University news

Oxford... ELECTIONS: HERIOT-WATT COLLEGE: Oran scholarship... Cambridge: Appointments: R. S. K. R. V. Secretary

Church Commissioners

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University news

Oxford... ELECTIONS: HERIOT-WATT COLLEGE: Oran scholarship... Cambridge: Appointments: R. S. K. R. V. Secretary

The Times Rentals Columns Today's market place-use it to find your tenants Ring 01-837 3311

SPORT

Football

Derby find Atlético's ideas and control difficult to match

By Gerry Harrison
Derby County 2 Atlético Madrid 2
Derby County 2 Atlético Madrid 2
Derby County 2 Atlético Madrid 2

Hungarians earn draw with only 30 seconds left

By Norman Fox
Liverpool 1 Ferencvaros 1
Liverpool 1 Ferencvaros 1
Liverpool 1 Ferencvaros 1

Leeds's 10 men score a magnificent victory

Leeds United 2
Leeds United 2
Leeds United 2

Leicester show a big improvement

By Gordon Allan
Leicester 2 Oxford Univ 13
Leicester 2 Oxford Univ 13
Leicester 2 Oxford Univ 13

Bennett makes a point or two



Kevin Keegan... scorer of Liverpool's goal.

Oxford show a big improvement

By Gordon Allan
Leicester 2 Oxford Univ 13
Leicester 2 Oxford Univ 13
Leicester 2 Oxford Univ 13

Portadown are out played

Portadown 0
Portadown 0
Portadown 0

Results in British Isles and Europe

European Cup
Cup winners' Cup
Uefa Cup

Today's fixtures

Northern Premier League
Football League
Football League

Foreman refuses to play word games

Foreman refuses to play word games
Foreman refuses to play word games
Foreman refuses to play word games

Clark misses birdie at last hole with chance of lead

Clark misses birdie at last hole with chance of lead
Clark misses birdie at last hole with chance of lead
Clark misses birdie at last hole with chance of lead

Italy ahead as players struggle against the rain

Italy ahead as players struggle against the rain
Italy ahead as players struggle against the rain
Italy ahead as players struggle against the rain

Rugby Union

Bennett makes a point or two

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
Bedford 19 Cambridge Univ 7
Bedford 19 Cambridge Univ 7
Bedford 19 Cambridge Univ 7

Hertfordshire command rarely threatened

By Peter Marson
Hertfordshire 21 pts Berkshire 13
Hertfordshire 21 pts Berkshire 13
Hertfordshire 21 pts Berkshire 13

Leicester suspend forward for two games

Leicester suspend forward for two games
Leicester suspend forward for two games
Leicester suspend forward for two games

Foreman refuses to play word games

Foreman refuses to play word games
Foreman refuses to play word games
Foreman refuses to play word games

Ice hockey
Ice hockey
Ice hockey

Gymnastics
Gymnastics
Gymnastics

Golf
Golf
Golf

Today's fixtures
Today's fixtures
Today's fixtures

Littlewoods Pools
Littlewoods Pools
Littlewoods Pools



# Ghia of Turin, our pedigree:

1939 Lancia Aprilia Ghia Coupé.

1944 De Soto Adventurer Ghia.

1950 Plymouth Ghia Saloon.

1950 Alfa Romeo Berlina Ghia.

1952 Armstrong Siddeley Ghia.

1952 Ferrari Berlinetta Ghia Coupé.

1952 Alfa Romeo Ghia Coupé.

1952 Rolls-Royce Silver Dawn Ghia.

1953 Dodge Firearrow Ghia.

1953 De Soto Ghia Coupé.

1954 Cadillac Ghia Saloon.

1954 Plymouth Adventurer Ghia.

1954 Lincoln Futura Ghia.

1955 Packard Predictor Ghia.

1955 Nibbio Guzzi Ghia.

1959 Volvo P 180 Ghia.

1963 De Tomaso Vallelunga Ghia.

1966 Plymouth Barracuda Ghia 450/55.

1966 De Tomaso Ghia 5 litre sports.

1966 De Tomaso Pampero Ghia.

1967 Oldsmobile Thor Ghia.

1968 Iso Fidia Ghia.

1969 De Tomaso Mangusta Ghia.

1969 Maserati Ghibli Ghia Coupé.



1974 Ford Granada Ghia Saloon.

1974 Ford Capri II Ghia.

1974 Ford Granada Ghia Coupé.



THE ARTS

Gabrieli Quartet Queen Elizabeth Hall

Max Harrison Late Beethoven is scarcely the easiest choice with which to begin a concert...

Jon Vickers makes a new beginning

Alan Blyth

Jon Vickers is a man of his own mind, with his own decided view of modern musical orthodoxies. He's a Karajan rather than a Solti man...



Jon Vickers and Peter Glossop (Iago) in the film of Karajan's 'Otello'

That might be something to rekindle his enthusiasm, for he seems a little jaded by what he has been singing...

For the past 20 years, the operatic world has been swept along by these two geniuses: Wieland and her. Today, perhaps those schools have reached their culmination...

Jon Vickers and his Desdemona, Mirella Freni, dominate the film of Otello which begins a season at the Royal Opera...

EXHIBITIONS AQUARIUM SHOW '74. Ploshkeping's water tanks...

ART EXHIBITIONS ACHM MOELLER LTD. & Grosvenor Galleries...

WATERLOO PLACE GALLERY 12 Waterloo Place, S.W.1

RESTAURANTS APHRODITE'S DINE with style...

ART EXHIBITIONS COURTNAULD INSTITUTE GALLERIES...

ART EXHIBITIONS FISHER FINE ART 30 King St. S.W.1

ART EXHIBITIONS THE SPIRIT OF THE BEEHIVE

ART EXHIBITIONS MALL ART GALLERIES

ART EXHIBITIONS MORGAN GALLERY

ART EXHIBITIONS THE NATIONAL THEATRE at the Old Vic

ART EXHIBITIONS SPRING AWAKENING

ART EXHIBITIONS THE GATE CINEMA-NOTING HILL

Boulez on plans for IRCAM Next Tuesday at 6.15 pm Pierre Boulez will be speaking at the French Institute...

ACADEMY TWO "A Spanish masterpiece"

THE SPIRIT OF THE BEEHIVE "New and absorbing..."

MIKIS THEODORAKIS "A fine tribute"

THE NATIONAL THEATRE at the Old Vic

SPRING AWAKENING "Energising"

THE GATE CINEMA-NOTING HILL

FEAR EATS THE SOUL



Assington Hall, Suffolk, as it was and during its destruction by fire in August, 1957

Threat to at least 1,000 country houses

Hundreds of country houses in Britain of architectural and historical importance have been destroyed in the past hundred years...

The Male of the Species

Poor Mary Macneil gets off to a bad start with a Scottish father who insists on iron propriety around the home...

Genesis cancel tour

Genesis has cancelled their forthcoming British tour owing to an accident which rendered guitarist Steve Hackett unable to play.

Chelsea Opera Group

The Chelsea Opera Group is presenting three concert performances of Verdi's Un ballo in maschera...

Canadian Ballet for Coliseum

The National Ballet of Canada, founded in 1951 by Celia Franca, is to appear at the London Coliseum...

Two good Albrechts

Royal Ballet Sadler's Wells John Percival A hearty welcome back to Desmond Kelly...

Jeffries was back, happily, for his scheduled debut as Albrecht. He has been noted mainly for modern roles...

Michael Coleman, another Albrecht, is not entirely new to the role but this season brought his first dancing to see him.

Lorraine also makes a warmly passionate Queen of the Willis, and Tait has been the heroine of a cleaned-up production...

Among many other newcomers to major roles, some must be singled out. Last brings an amusingly long-suffering resignation to the bride in A Wedding Bouquet...

In neither of these products of Mozart's darker persona was Richter at pains to understate the element of sheer histrionics in the tragic gestures...

The Requiem was by any standards an enthralling performance, especially of the choral music...

The symphony was a little spoilt by muddy playing (how much cleaner everything sounded in the choral work).

Two Mozart works were given in Tuesday's LPO concert under Karl Richter...

The exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum opened until December 23...

Empty mausoleums are a cold alternative to houses lived in. To turn them into hotels or flats assumes many difficulties...

William Gaunt of particular class and professional speech patterns: the mechanically combative dialogue style between a boss and a stooge...

But, by the same token, Michele Dotrice is left nowhere; the part of Mary is a blank wall on which the boys scrawl their graffiti.

Dooley's embrace, leaving him bemusedly holding two glasses. I have not kept up with Alun Owen's recent work...

This will be the National Ballet of Canada's second appearance in London, the first being in 1972...

GERMAN BOOK EXHIBITION GERMANY FACETS

presented by the German Publishers' Assoc. in cooperation with the 4,000 German books on subjects such as Society, World of Learning, Science & Technology...





Casualties of Yalta

The Last Secret
Forcible Repatriation to Russia, 1944-47. Introduction by Hugh Trevor-Roper.

By Nicholas Bethell

Lord Bethell tells a harrowing story which Professor Trevor-Roper rightly describes as a tragedy. In three years, from the times of the Normandy landings until May 1947, the British and American governments handed two million Russians, Ukrainians, Balts, and Czechs over to the Soviet authorities.

slaughtered millions in the gas chambers and had hanged and tortured untold numbers in the subjugated lands. The Russians had lost 20 millions in the front or in civilian massacres or by starvation. No one who was in the Soviet Union at the time can forget the overwhelming sense of grief and rage.

When Stalin first asked for the return of all Soviet citizens, the Western governments had few illusions about the fate in store for those found in German uniforms. But they felt bound by international usage and by the thought that two-thirds of our own British and American prisoners-of-war were in German prison camps likely to be overrun by the Soviet armies.

Our knowledge even then of Stalin, supported by some little doubt that if we did not hand over the Soviet prisoners our own men would not see home for a very long time. It was chiefly this thought which prompted the British and American Governments to come to a firm and secret agreement at Yalta early in 1945 to return all Soviet citizens.

British soldiers from Field-Marshal Alexander downwards

protested against the instructions given to them. Lord Bethell records that junior officers reported their serious doubts whether their men would go on hearing, treating and despairing Russians into the trains. It is hardly surprising that some escaped over the fence while our soldiers just happened, quite by chance, to be looking the other way.

Lord Bethell is evidently impatient with some of the dried and more impersonal minutes from officials in the Foreign Office. Naturally, he is chiefly concerned with those among the expatriates who vehemently resisted and had to be forcibly removed. Even so, while his own conviction is plain, he gives no absolute verdict. The Last Secret, perhaps, but only one of the many tragedies wrought by the satanic war.

Iverach McDonald

Law Society results—Part 2

The Law Society announces that the following candidates were successful in the subjects indicated in the Part 2 Qualifying Examination held on August 12, 13, 14 and 15. An asterisk denotes a distinction.

Subjects: EQUITY AND SUCCESSION; REVENUE; COMPANY LAW; COMPANY LAW AND PARTNERSHIP; COMPANY LAW; SOCIAL GOVERNMENT LAW; V. MATERIALIAL LAW.

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R. A. Wilkinson, 136; A. E. Wilson, 137; P. W. Whit, 137; V. D. Woods, 137.

M. H. Anderson, 137; A. Arnold, 137; M. D. S. Arnold, 137; M. D. S. Arnold, 137; M. D. S. Arnold, 137.

M. H. Anderson, 137; A. Arnold, 137; M. D. S. Arnold, 137; M. D. S. Arnold, 137; M. D. S. Arnold, 137.

M. H. Anderson, 137; A. Arnold, 137; M. D. S. Arnold, 137; M. D. S. Arnold, 137; M. D. S. Arnold, 137.

M. H. Anderson, 137; A. Arnold, 137; M. D. S. Arnold, 137; M. D. S. Arnold, 137; M. D. S. Arnold, 137.

P. J. Morgan, 137; S. G. W. Morgan, 137; D. D. Morgan, 137; S. G. W. Morgan, 137.

P. J. Morgan, 137; S. G. W. Morgan, 137; D. D. Morgan, 137; S. G. W. Morgan, 137; D. D. Morgan, 137.

P. J. Morgan, 137; S. G. W. Morgan, 137; D. D. Morgan, 137; S. G. W. Morgan, 137; D. D. Morgan, 137.

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P. J. Morgan, 137; S. G. W. Morgan, 137; D. D. Morgan, 137; S. G. W. Morgan, 137; D. D. Morgan, 137.

Fiction

The Bird in Last Year's Nest by Shaun Herron. God Is Inexperienced by Yvonne Mitchell. The Night of Accomplishment by John Noone.

The new novel by C.P. SNOW IN THEIR WISDOM. Its breadth and compassion sets In Their Wisdom beside the best of the Strangers and Brothers sequence. £2.95

The Police Revolution by Peter Evans. New pressures and influences are leading many policemen to question their role in society.

Knock Down the latest racing thriller from Dick Francis. Besides his flair for characterisation, the visual excitement of his writing never fails to sustain interest.

Jilly Cooper Women & Superwomen. Fearlessly, Jilly examines the many roles of women, from Lady Muckles to lady traffic wardens and nannies.

Bird in Last Year's Nest. The story and suspense as well as the wonder of human resilience have inspired it; his unflinching intelligence, humour and wide-eyed concern for those affected by the constrictors shape every line.

Joseph Heller's new novel 'Something Happened' will be reviewed by Michael Ratcliffe as the Michael Book.

In a massively organized world, John Noone proposes that the only power left to individuals is sexual prowess or, as his Egyptian characters call it, jig-jig.

Myrna Blumberg Books next week. On Thursday Michael Ratcliffe on Roy Jenkins's 'Nine Men of Power'.

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LONDON

Subjects: EQUITY AND SUCCESSION; REVENUE; COMPANY LAW; COMPANY LAW AND PARTNERSHIP; COMPANY LAW; SOCIAL GOVERNMENT LAW; V. MATERIALIAL LAW.

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LEEDS

Subjects: EQUITY AND SUCCESSION; REVENUE; COMPANY LAW; COMPANY LAW AND PARTNERSHIP; COMPANY LAW; SOCIAL GOVERNMENT LAW; V. MATERIALIAL LAW.

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SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION RESIDENTIAL CRASH COURSES. Part I course commences at Grand Hotel, London on 3rd December 1974.

ACCOUNTS PAPER. Professional edition in London and Birmingham by established CHARTERED TUTORS.

HOLBORN LAW TUTORS. LAW SOCIETY'S FINAL EXAMINATIONS PARTS I & II. Revision Courses for February examinations.

Bernard Levin

Surely there is not an atom of truth in all this teaspoon stuff

I knew what was coming the minute I read the announcement that the Nobel Prize had been won by Sir Martin Ryle and Professor Antony Hewish.

occurred in the case of the sausages manufactured by Messrs—well, anyway. But if it is a far cry, atomwise, from jellyfish to doorsteps, it is a cry too far to be taken seriously from doorsteps to stuff weighing millions of tons to the cubic centimetre.

Substance that cost £9 an ounce

Not mine, gentlemen, not mine. I will believe that you have a caddy of this stuff in your pantry when I see you stirring a spoonful of it into your tea, and not a minute before.

A far cry from jellyfish to doorsteps

To start with, it is well known that the atoms in any substance at all—butter, mattresses, carburetors, milestones, knickers, shoe-trees, Bovril, saxophones, half-bricks—are so close together as to be, for all practical purposes, actually touching.

Kenya's election shows growing demand for reform

Last warning to President Kenyatta

General elections in Kenya are held somewhat more infrequently than in Britain; last week's was only the second since independence in 1963. They have correspondingly more excitement attached to them.

alleged corruption in high places. This is particularly relevant to the President himself for he frequently makes decisions by presidential decree or through direct authorisations to the civil service; they do not go through the National Assembly.

emphasized last year by the International Labour Office's report on the country. Although much of the report was accepted by the Government, significantly the aspects that would most affect elitist interests have been ignored.

tribes in the country, who provide some 80 per cent of the population, also feel that they are not fully represented at the centre of affairs.

Ronald Butt

The link between public money and public morality

If a politician does not make sure that his words can only be taken to mean what he wants them to say, nobody else will rush to do the job for him, and many will respond in a way that suits their own book more than it does the honesty of discussion.

politicians, who provide the birth control missionaries with public money, to ascertain precisely what counselling is given to very young people in clinics.



Patrick Gilkes

Rugged battle of minds for chess honour

A match between two such great players as grandmasters Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Korchnoi would in any event possess great intrinsic interest, but the match that is now pursuing its rugged course in Moscow has a great deal more reasons than that.

Chess Federation is concerned, if Bobby Fischer does not appear on June 1, 1975 to face whoever wins this present match then the title will go by default to either Karpov or Korchnoi, whoever wins at Moscow.

on making the game and the position more dynamic, while Karpov's innovations go right through the whole gamut of the game. His is a universal genius play, as I said at the very start of my column last year, he already plays like a world champion.

Harry Golombek

Obliterate all the landmarks and, for established residents, the district loses its distinctive character: it looks just like everywhere else.

Peter Willmott on population and community in London

"It soon became apparent to me that many of the school's problems were aggravated rather than helped by the headmaster. He sometimes seemed unable to cope with running a school. Often his answer would be to burst into tears"

Elaine Lawrence on the head and his teachers

"Ringed on two sides by major traffic arteries... and on all sides by its own outworks, it has only four points at which, in the current unfunny joke, the colonels will have to set up machinegun posts to keep out the mob after the Social Contract is rescinded"

Reyner Banham on the Barbican

NEWSOCIETY

On sale today price 15p

The Times Diary

Stars in the matrimonial computer

was astrologically incompatible, given that he is in love with the woman? "I do not know if I could resist such a force", he confessed.

Housewife

One might expect the author of a book called Housewife to wear a flowered pluney and serve homemade food.

who believed that men should not be asked to do too much in the home, and by the number of husbands reluctant to do anything in their leisure time except go to the pub.

Name drop

Question: What have Ichabod Onion and Mollie Panter-Dewes in common? Answer: They are the authentic names of real people listed in a new onomastic encyclopaedia about to be published.

Easy workout

Debenham and Freebody's, the sedate Oxford Street store, opened a health club yesterday. The decor is like a conservative modern nightclub.

columns on the opposite page regularly do their bit to feed the passion with learned and interminable exchanges about odd place-names or fashionable Christian names.

The Guinness Book of Names, in a mountain of other information, pays tribute to the tabulation of top people's first names inaugurated in The Times survey in 1947.



The plush decor extends also to the gymnasium (larger for gentlemen than ladies) which fairly glitters with equipment for warming up, toning, stretching, tightening and punishing lax city muscles.

he was masseur and supervisor of the sports department on the QE2. He does not believe in unnecessary effort though.

Beastly

John Symonds, novelist and biographer of Alistair Crowley, pre-war practitioner of pessimism and the occult, is threatening legal action against the Royal Shakespeare Company over their production of The Beast, a dramatic account of Crowley's life and sex magic which has its premiere at the Place on November 18.



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

WASTE OF ENERGY IS A CRIME

A glance at the calendar will quickly confirm that it is exactly one year ago to the very day that Mr Peter Walker...

theorizing about rather than actually insulating buildings, a neglected secondary constructional activity when it should be a primary parameter of design.

Our response at the time in these same columns was a call for the appointment of an energy overlord, belatedly headed by the eventual creation of the Department of Energy...

The war-time feeling that everyone can help, whether in the factory or the home, can be recultivated in the case of energy use.

The seasonal upsurge in demand has begun, yet coal stocks are inadequate as miners still dispute over the terms for greater productivity.

What other measures, then, must be taken? Besides propaganda, they can fall under three other main headings—price, regulation, and technology.

THE DIRECT BENEFITS OF EUROPE

If there is going to be a referendum on British membership of the European Community, which seems to be taken for granted now...

development fund, which is still stalled.) Its significance is more political. Here, for the first time, the British public can see that the European Community can be a power for good...

THE OLYMPIC ELEPHANT GOES TO MOSCOW

It is on balance good that Moscow has been chosen as the meeting-place for the 1980 summer Olympic Games. If communist countries are to compete at all...

confidence that they should be prepared to undertake it at all. Although far more tourists visit the Soviet Union today than did a few years ago...

Measures before men

Without wishing to intrude on a private grief of the Conservative Party, may I suggest to those who have argued the case for deciding measures before men?

ing against "The boom that must go bust" in May, 1973. But does Mr Heath even know himself where he now stands?

Risk of nuclear war

From Professor B. T. Feld Sir, If the person who did the caption for the report on my last week's article...

be bankrupt. Rather than putting "odds at three to one on a nuclear war being used in a conflict before 1984..."

International energy treaty

From Lord Kennet Sir, It has been reported in the press that a treaty setting up an international energy agency of 12 countries...

Fusion in the law

From the Chairman of the Senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar Sir, On Monday October 21 you reported in a special made by Lord Goodman...

The moral dilemma of our age

From Mrs Harriett Wilson Sir, The speech by Sir Keith Joseph in Birmingham highlights the moral dilemma of our age...

Sir Keith based some of his observations on an article by Margaret and Arthur Wynn which appeared in Poverty, the journal of the Child Poverty Action Group.

The facts are correct, but the interpretation which Sir Keith offers of their causation and the suggestion to find a solution on the moral plane...

Labour's industrial policy

From Mr Norman Atkinson, Labour MP for Haringey, Tottenham, and others Sir, Mr Campbell Adamson (Labour) 21 claims that the CBI has at no time pressed the Government for unconditional loans...

Mr Adamson also claims that to the private company which retain more of their earnings is quite different from a subsidy or an injection of consumers' and taxpayers' money into industry.

Broadcasting hours

From Mr John M. Turner Sir, The Chairman of the BBC is in essence, the CBI's claim is for a massive switch of cash flow and income from the public and personal earners to the company sector...

mistaken". Tolerance is part of it, and a statement of the intolerable is equally part of it.

A responsible response to Sir Keith's appeal is not an attempt to revive Victorian sexual conventions nor stricter measures in dealing with delinquents.

From Mr Alan Sanderson Sir, The reaction to Sir Keith Joseph's speech underlines the danger of misinterpretation and distortion which faces those who seek to discuss complex human problems from a political rostrum.

What a pity that those who identify closely with the underprivileged members of our society should only seek to pour scorn on Sir Keith's views.

Secretary of the ballot

From Professor Bryan Keith-Lucas Sir, Dr Hughes Haller, in his letter published on October 16, raises the question of the secrecy of the ballot.

It is crucial that this is appreciated by the government and the public at large. Otherwise today's increases in prices and publicly subsidized profits—through increased government grants and loans—will be tomorrow's wage explosion and a return to industrial confrontation.

Waste of resources

From Mr Philip Rogers Sir, I wonder if Lucy Pomeroy realizes that the cost of gleaming the apples referred to in her letter (October 19) would be prohibitive: the burning of the beams on the demolition site is done under local regulations designed to prevent the spread of woodworm and similar timber-borne diseases...

Crisis on farms in the west country

From Mr R. C. Leventhorpe Sir, Reading Joan Blunt's article on the harvest, I wondered whether we lived in the same country. On the high, cold clays of mid Devon, spring comes late, especially after a very wet winter...

October has even excelled September, with only two dry days so far, and the clay soil like a swamp, even walking across the land being a penance.

With the cold wet weather, the grass has virtually stopped growing, and cattle living out spoil more than they graze so they have had to come in, six weeks ahead of normal.

From Mr Mark Carlisle, QC, Conservative MP for Cornwall Sir, Your leading article "Bogged Down in Ulster" (The Times October 17) in its reference to internment of the IRA might unintentionally give the impression that there is no judicial control over detention cases in Northern Ireland.

Internment in Ulster

Every case in which an interim custody order is made, the Act requires that there shall be a full judicial hearing before a Commissioner sitting in Northern Ireland.

These tribunals hear not only original applications but are also required to review every individual case, again at an oral hearing, after 12 months from the date of the making of the order and thereafter at 6 monthly intervals.

In our letter of October 18 we made plain that without genuine accountability to both the public and the unions for any injection of money into the private sector—on the lines of Labour's industrial policies—the social contract will be seen to favour employers and shareholders rather than workers, and widely rejected.

Secret of the ballot

From Professor Bryan Keith-Lucas Sir, Dr Hughes Haller, in his letter published on October 16, raises the question of the secrecy of the ballot. It is true that the ballot paper which was marked by you or me can be identified by the serial number. It is also true that in law it may only be inspected on the authority of the House of Commons or a High Court Judge.



LAING THE COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION SERVICE

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

ASEA advanced technology for Mining

Mr Simon admits US recession, but does not fear a depression

From Frank Vogt Washington, Oct 23 Mr William Simon, Secretary of the Treasury, today became the first member of the Ford Administration to admit that the United States is in a recession. But he stressed that "we are not heading for a depression, and that those who suggest, for instance, that we are heading for the runaway inflation that Germany suffered during the early 1920s are magnifying our problems far beyond their reasonable bounds."

W Germany orders cuts in Roche drug prices

By Malcolm Brown Hoffmann-La Roche, the Swiss-based multinational drugs group, has been formally ordered by the West German Cartel Office, to cut the prices of the tranquillizers, Librium and Valium.

Study tells of huge subsidies received by Continental ports

By Michael Baily Shipping Correspondent Continental ports are so heavily subsidized that Southampton could reduce its charges by 90 per cent if it were on the same footing as Hamburg.

Midlands firms fear cash crisis

By Our Midland Industrial Correspondent One in three firms employing under 200 people in the west Midlands face a serious cash flow crisis which will inevitably prove too much for some of them.

ICL get £21m orders for 'Europe's most powerful computers'

By Kenneth Owen Technology Correspondent Orders worth £21m have been received by International Computers for its new range, known as the 2900 series, details of which were announced yesterday.

Refineries criticize European sugar deal

Hugh Clayton The sugar deal agreed this week by Britain and her EEC partners was condemned last night by Manbré and Carton, the two leading cane-growing companies. It was also criticized by the General and Municipal Workers' Union, which represents most of the 100 refinery workers in the area.

EEC loses first round over anti-trust ruling

From David Cross Brussels, Oct 23 A group of 20 marine paint manufacturers today won the first round in their legal battle to enforce changes in an important EEC anti-trust ruling.

Passports of Italian financiers who were on Sindona bank board are seized

From John Earle Rome, Oct 23 An investigating magistrate has ordered the passports of a number of leading Italian financiers to be withdrawn in connection with investigations into the collapse of the banking empire of Signor Michele Sindona.

Stage four of price code to start December

Mrs Shirley Williams, Minister for Prices and Consumer Protection has told the Retail Consortium that stage four of the price code will come into effect in mid-December, a month after she publishes a consultative Green Paper on November 12.

Mr Varley outlines energy tasks

By David Young The newly formed Advisory Council on Energy Conservation was told at its first meeting yesterday by Mr Eric Varley, the Energy Minister, that it has not been set up to act as a rubber stamp for measures already taken by the Government.

Gold Fields offers more for Unicorp

By Our Mining Correspondent Gold Fields of South Africa has as expected, improved its offer for Union Corporation but by less than the stock expected. Thus Unicorp shares closed 6p lower at 320p last night.

Arthur Henriques Limited Notice is hereby given of the appointment of Lloyds Bank Limited as Registrar with effect from 4th October, 1974.

Shortage of paper threat to magazines

By Edward Townsend Fears that some British magazines may have to close have been heightened by a continuing shortage of paper. Mr David Burnett, director general of the Periodical Publishers Association, said yesterday.

How the markets moved

Table with columns: Rises, Falls, THE POUND, and Commodities. Lists various market movements and prices.

Oil sharing talks continue today

Officials from the world's 12 leading oil importing countries are continuing their two-day meeting in London today with technical experts from the international oil companies.

Bank's insurance plan

The Midland Bank is introducing a new household insurance scheme, the Griffin Household Insurance Plan, which will be available through the bank's 2,650 branches.

Coke output cut

An overtime ban by blast furnacemen at the British Steel Corporation's Scunthorpe complex has caused severe cuts in the production of coke and iron for steelmaking.

Arthur Henriques Limited Notice is hereby given of the appointment of Lloyds Bank Limited as Registrar with effect from 4th October, 1974.

Talks on Vickers' strikes held over until next week

Strikes by two groups of workers at Vickers will continue at least until next week. At the end of talks between the management and union representatives of ancillary workers Mr Tom Gormley, one of the two Government Conciliation and Arbitration Service officials, said that the company was now in a position to prepare a fresh set of proposals which it hoped would prove more acceptable.

On other pages

Table listing other pages: Business appointments, Market reports, Share prices, Bank Base Rates Table, Company Meeting Reports, etc.

Trading profit for 1973 was £464,438 compared with £268,714 for 1972.

These excellent results were achieved largely through new products, increased turnover, and because of earnings ploughed back over many years.

JACKSON & STEEPLE LTD. Mr. J. R. Finch, Group Chairman, reports:-

Trading profit for 1973 was £464,438 compared with £268,714 for 1972. These excellent results were achieved largely through new products, increased turnover, and because of earnings ploughed back over many years.



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Consortium banks: where responsibilities lie

Letters are flowing in thick and fast to the Bank of England in response to its demand for undertakings from shareholder banks that they will stand behind their consortium bank off-spring in London in the event of trouble. So far, these letters make two things clear. First, the Bank is intercepting general assurances of intent which add up to less than watertight guarantees that shareholders will move to the rescue in all circumstances. In at least one case, the phraseology used is that the shareholders accept "moral responsibility" to ensure that the consortium will meet its obligations.

Second, the Bank's willingness to accept loosely-worded commitments does not, as it may appear, provide the loophole through which shareholders might evade costly, even crippling support obligations. There are good reasons why a shareholder bank, particularly if it is American, might find such an escape route desirable. They have not forgotten the experience of United California Bank which found itself facing legal action from its shareholders when it came to the rescue of its 58 per cent owned Swiss subsidiary in 1970. UCB was able to argue successfully that, since the bank carried its name and was a subsidiary, it would be a crushing blow to its credibility throughout the world—and hence to its shareholders' best long term interests—to back away from its obligations. How successfully that case could be employed, say, a small American bank in a consortium and pressure little international business besides is open to argument.

Loosely-coupled undertakings avoid the immediate necessity to become embroiled in such a legal debate, but the Bank's view is that there are none the less binding. Partly at Basle and partly at the IMF meeting in Washington, the governor entered the support of all the major central bankers for its policy regarding consortium banks, as one facet of a more wide-ranging programme to ensure stability on the international scene. The central bankers have effectively agreed to ensure that shareholders fulfil their obligations. If any UK facing heavy losses voted in a consortium bank, it is presumably finding itself under heavy pressure from its central bank.

In the present climate for consortium banks that cannot afford a situation that all shareholders relish. Of course they are not hesitated to supply the undertakings, which are effectively a condition of staying in business, and many banks summed they carried such obligations before they were required to spell it out on paper. But the extent to which some of them will be prepared to support future heavy commitments, growth by their consortium banks, via fresh capital injections, must now be in question. In these circumstances, unilateral disengagement of individual shareholders, or gradual contraction of some consortium banks seems a real possibility.

Interim: 1974-75 (1973-74) Capitalization £23.4m Sales £219m (£155m) Pre-tax profits £3.52m (£4.79m) Dividend gross 1.0p (1.0p)

Telephone Rentals

Growth rate restored

Restoration of a 12 1/2 per cent growth rate in Telephone Rentals' interim profits reflects an easier situation among suppliers of engineering components. Between the two halves of last year the growth rate slipped from over 12 to under 10 per cent because of supply difficulties.

Interim: 1973-74 (1972-73) Capitalization £3m Sales £40.9m (£36.9m) Pre-tax profits £1.8m (£2.3m) Dividend gross 1.58p (0.625p)

Horizon Midlands

Speculative attractions

It appears that the idea floated here last month for giving the minority shareholders in Horizon Midlands the chance to buy the 58 per cent of the company (bank announcement) made Court Line special manager has borne fruit.

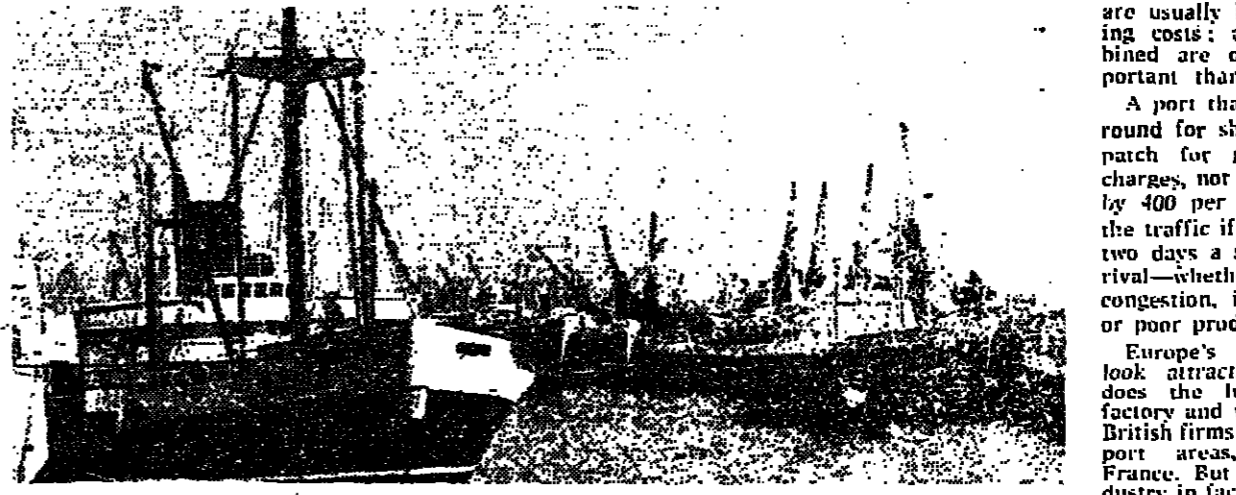
Interim: 1973-74 (1972-73) Capitalization £30.66m Sales £2.4m (£2.9m) Pre-tax loss £0.29m (£0.13m) Dividend gross 1.044p (1.0p)

Marchwiell Holdings

Costs and contracts

Marchwiell's pre-tax profits for the first six months of the year are down by just over a fifth on turnover up by 11 per cent, an outcome that may be attributed to lower costs.

Michael Baily examines factors that could influence Britain's response Assessing the threat from continental port subsidies



Ships in the Port of London: fresh challenge?

The new Touche Ross report for the National Ports Council on subsidies to the north European ports of Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Dunkirk should make compulsive reading for Fred Mulley, the Transport Minister, as he ponders on his forthcoming Bill for the nationalisation of Britain's ports.

How damaging are these continental subsidies to Britain's own ports which have to stand on their own feet financially? Do they, as the Port of London has forcefully argued in its efforts to get government approval for Maplin, constitute a threat they cannot afford to ignore? In a wider context than that of the ports industry, do these continental subsidies, by diverting traffic and attracting trade and industry put the British economy as a whole at a disadvantage?

No one reading Touche Ross can doubt that these subsidies, through capital grants, free dredging and the like, are very extensive and very important indeed to the ports that enjoy them. Hamburg tops the list with help so extensive that it would need to increase its port charges by 78 per cent to cover true costs. Antwerp is only marginally less favourably treated with an additional 67 per cent needed. Rotterdam and Dunkirk come closer to covering costs with an additional 36 per cent and 29 per cent needed respectively to balance their books. But even these are heavily subsidised compared with the three British ports analysed, London, Bristol and Southampton, which have revenue surpluses of 5 per cent, 4 per cent and 3 per cent respectively.

Fresh concepts of design could put ICL ahead of American rivals

Geoffrey Cross, managing director of Interational Computers, calls the launch of his company's new range of computers the most significant announcement ever made by a European computer company. And it is.

ICL's sales literature claims that the new range is "the most advanced and exciting development in the history of computing". This, too, may well be true.

For those of us who do not, it goes something like this: The central hardware is split into separate modules, with each module (such as a processor) handling a particular function. The modules can be grouped in various combinations and can be duplicated as required.

mounting for potential 2900 customers. The former means that both hardware and software can be readily expanded and improved in future. Resilience (alias "graceful degradation", one of my favourite "computerese" phrases) means that many safeguards are built into the system design so that, if something goes wrong, the system can recover or at least collapse very gently indeed.

Millers

Financing rains

With a steady volume of new, extra- and dividend per cent jump in Spillers' annual value sales to £219m and that interest charges had to go only one way. That uncomfortable for a group of short-term borrowings of £40m last February, profits of some 6 per cent ahead at 4m, so the performance can

Interim: 1974 (1973) Capitalization £22m Sales £9.59m (£8.59m) Pre-tax profits £3.5m (£3.1m) Dividend gross 1.87p (1.75p)

Appalled

The Business Archives Council, made up of people with a fervent interest in preserving company records for posterity, is having a hard time at the moment due in part to a lack of awareness from the captains of industry of the intrinsic value of board meeting minutes and general company documents.

Interim: 1973-74 (1972-73) Capitalization £0.66m Sales £2.4m (£2.9m) Pre-tax loss £0.29m (£0.13m) Dividend gross 1.044p (1.0p)

Rig record

Observers of the North Sea oil exploration scene might have been forgiven for wondering whether the semi-submersible rig Sednet 701 was becoming a permanent fixture in the desolate seas east of Wick just to the south of the Occidental group's Piper oilfield. It has not moved for nearly six months.

Interim: 1973-74 (1972-73) Capitalization £30.66m Sales £2.4m (£2.9m) Pre-tax loss £0.29m (£0.13m) Dividend gross 1.044p (1.0p)

Pitting wits

With winter breathing down our necks the Central Electricity Generating Board has been carrying out another check on power station coal stocks, the enormity of which task in the great coal-burning stations of the Midlands region calls for unusual techniques.

Interim: 1973-74 (1972-73) Capitalization £30.66m Sales £2.4m (£2.9m) Pre-tax loss £0.29m (£0.13m) Dividend gross 1.044p (1.0p)

Concrete wall

One of the more bizarre of John Laing Construction's recent estimates for the rebuilding of Hadrian's Wall in reinforced concrete. But before giving approval to history lovers everywhere, it ought to be explained that this was not the result of some hare-brained cooperation between a property developer and the English Tourist Board.

Interim: 1973-74 (1972-73) Capitalization £30.66m Sales £2.4m (£2.9m) Pre-tax loss £0.29m (£0.13m) Dividend gross 1.044p (1.0p)

Another loss?

After Professor Dahrendorf's Economics, the European Commission in Brussels is now in danger of losing its own West German member. Willi Haferkamp, the vice-president

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Business Diary: Troubled tower • Anxious archivists

embarked occupants of the Exchange tower might, in days of gloom and despair, find some comfort in the example of Hoblyn & Co, a medium-sized firm of architects which recently announced its intention to cease trading. The firm has just completed sale of the lease of one of two floors it occupies in the King to The Stock Exchange, sum reported to be around £200,000.

there are an estimated five floors of the tower on offer as a result of decisions of member firms to cut back or move out. It goes without saying that there will be few takers from among the stockholding community in its present straits.

Business which itself has kept records stretching back hundreds of years, believes that enlightened management will see the wisdom of hoarding important documents, although he admits that the council, now 40 years old, is constantly facing an uphill struggle.

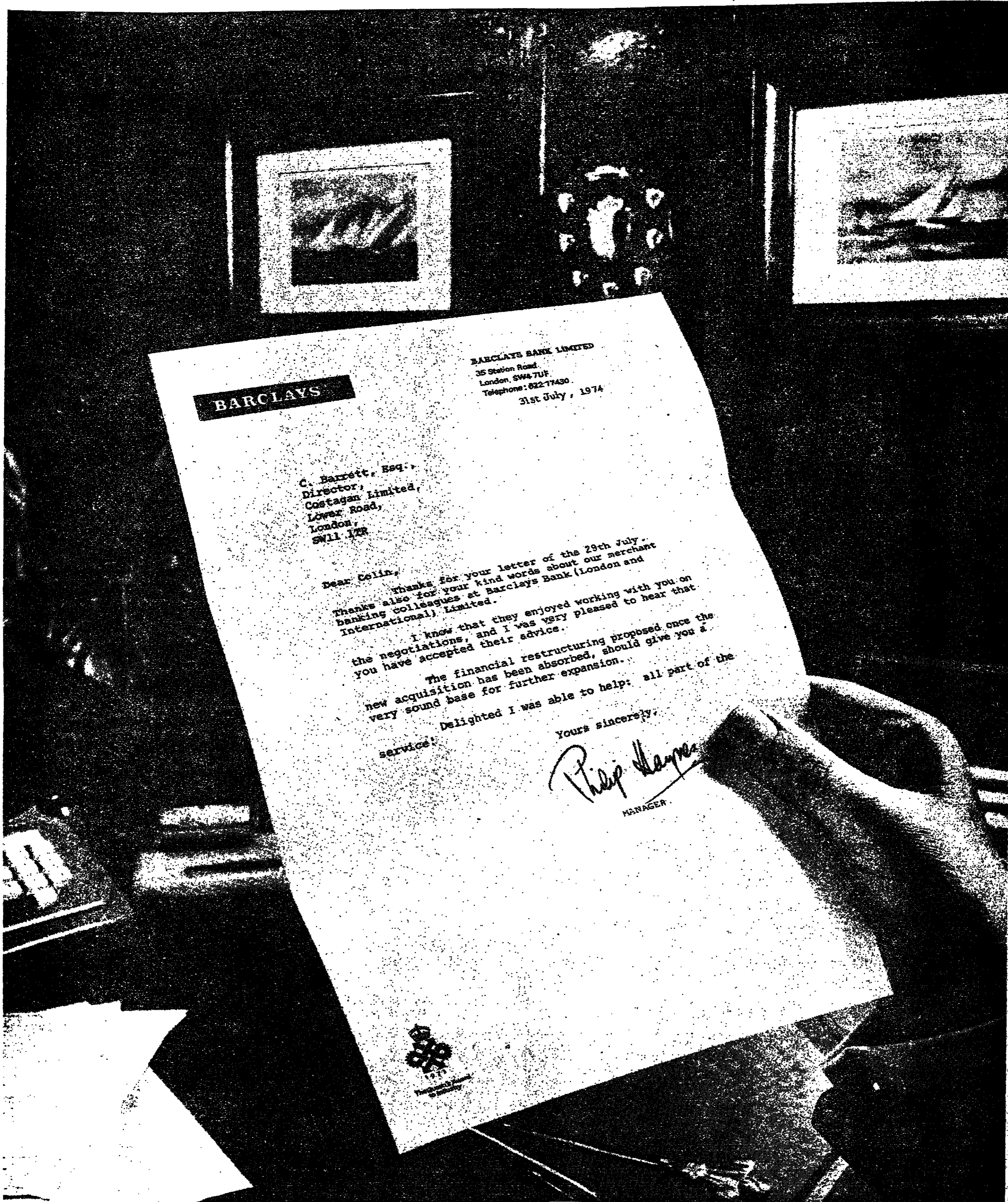
charged with economic and monetary affairs, has been offered a ministerial post in his native Land of North Rhine-Westphalia where elections are due next May.

technical problems, has only just got to the testing stage. Rigs of the size of Sednet 701 cost between £25,000 and £30,000 a day to operate in northern waters, so oil companies try to keep drilling time to a minimum. During the summer the oil companies do not reckon to spend more than two months on well and even conservative organizations like British Petroleum begin to fret a little when the programme exceeds three months.

under suspicion again, the Midlands put it to the test. An aerial survey firm competed with three independent ground survey companies to estimate the stockpile at the 1,000 megawatt Rugeley B power station.

The best hedge against inflation is to be self-employed. The way to protect against the ravages of inflation is not to preserve your capital, but create new capital - in fact, to earn more money. It is impossible to expect a 30% increase per annum (necessary to keep up with current inflation rates after tax) from an employer. The person who wants to keep his net worth intact, or make it grow, must find alternative ways of making money - by moonlighting, starting his own part-time, or even full-time business. But where do you start?

How to beat inflation. How to earn more now and in the future. According to many financial experts, inflation is eroding our incomes and capital by anything up to 15% a year. However shrewd you are at investing, there is no sound way to protect against it. No matter what you are told gambling with exotic investments such as malt whisky, fine art, or commodities can be both risky and unprofitable. But there is a solution.



**BARCLAYS**

BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED  
35 Station Road  
London, SW4 7UF  
Telephone: 622-77430.  
31st July, 1974

C. Barrett, Esq.,  
Director,  
Costagan Limited,  
Lower Road,  
London,  
SW11 1TR

Dear Colin,  
Thanks for your letter of the 29th July.  
Thanks also for your kind words about our merchant  
banking colleagues at Barclays Bank (London and  
International) Limited.

I know that they enjoyed working with you on  
the negotiations, and I was very pleased to hear that  
you have accepted their advice.

The financial restructuring proposed once the  
new acquisition has been absorbed, should give you a  
very sound base for further expansion.

Delighted I was able to help: all part of the  
service.

Yours sincerely,  
*Philip Haynes*  
MANAGER



*In order to protect the interests of our customers, the names and addresses in the above letter are fictional.*

Factoring: Leasing: Merchant Banking Services: Pension Schemes  
Insurance Broking: Medium Term Loans: Market Rate Deposits  
Overdrafts: International Banking & Finance: Other business services.

**BARCLAYS**

**The right choice for today's businessman.**

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Andrew W  
Issues





### Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank ... 12%  
 NFA ... 13%  
 Hill Samuel ... 12%  
 C. Hoare & Co. ... 12%  
 Lloyds Bank ... 12%  
 Midland Bank ... 12%  
 Nat Westminster ... 12%  
 Shelleny Trust ... 12%  
 20th Century Bank ... 12%  
 G. T. Whyte ... 13%  
 Williams & Glyn's ... 12%

### Spot Position of Sterling

Market rates  
 New York 1.92-1.93  
 Montreal 1.92-1.93  
 Amsterdam 1.92-1.93  
 Copenhagen 1.92-1.93  
 Frankfurt 1.92-1.93  
 Geneva 1.92-1.93  
 Hong Kong 1.92-1.93  
 London 1.92-1.93  
 Manila 1.92-1.93  
 Paris 1.92-1.93  
 Rome 1.92-1.93  
 Stockholm 1.92-1.93  
 Zurich 1.92-1.93

## MARKET REPORTS

### Commodities

**London—Sugar futures were rather uncertain yesterday following Tuesday's announcement of EEC import plans and agreement on higher best production targets.**

However, prices eased under mixed selling, long liquidation and stop loss orders which found buyers rather reserved, particularly when New York touched down in the near March position in early dealings. But when the initial selling wave had been absorbed, renewed buying and jobber covering reduced losses to between 23 and 27.25 a long ton.

The London market was very changed at 2.00, while the closing price was 2.00-2.01, a long ton. The market was very active, with a heavy volume of trading. The market was very active, with a heavy volume of trading. The market was very active, with a heavy volume of trading.

## Foreign Exchange

### Dollar falls in Europe

The dollar declined steeply in Europe yesterday, retreating by up to 300 points in some financial centres. The Swiss franc continued to advance in terms of most currencies and was quoted at among its strongest ever recorded levels against sterling.

In Europe the dollar dropped to 2.270-30 against the mark from 2.258-50 overnight.

Sterling rallied to \$2.330 against the dollar, up 30 points. But losses by the pound in Europe pressured by the Bank of England's effective sterling rate to a closing 18.7 per cent compared with 18.6 per cent at mid-session. Sterling took a slight rise in Switzerland to \$4.50-50 against the Swiss unit from 6.700-7100 overnight.

## MINERALS AND RESOURCES CORPORATION LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the forty-fifth annual general meeting of Minerals and Resources Corporation Limited will be held at the Bank of Bermuda Buildings, Front Street, Hamilton, Bermuda, at 1.00 p.m. on Thursday, 14th November 1974, for the following business:

- To receive and consider the statement of accounts and the reports of the directors and the auditors for the year ended 30th June 1974.
- To elect directors.
- To fix the remuneration of the auditors for the next audit and to appoint auditors to succeed them.

## The Times Share Indices

Index	1974	1973	% Change
Industrial Share Index	71.28	71.27	0.01
Financial Share Index	71.28	71.27	0.01
Composite Share Index	71.28	71.27	0.01

## Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Company Name	1974	1973	% Change
Abney Life Assurance Co Ltd	100.00	100.00	0.00
Abney Life Assurance Co Ltd	100.00	100.00	0.00
Abney Life Assurance Co Ltd	100.00	100.00	0.00

## Money Market Rates

Instrument	Rate
Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate	12.5%
Chester Building Society Rate	12.5%
Overnight Open Market	12.5%
3 Months Treasury Bill	12.5%
6 Months Treasury Bill	12.5%
12 Months Treasury Bill	12.5%

## Insurance Bonds and Funds

Company Name	1974	1973	% Change
Abney Life Assurance Co Ltd	100.00	100.00	0.00
Abney Life Assurance Co Ltd	100.00	100.00	0.00
Abney Life Assurance Co Ltd	100.00	100.00	0.00

## ZAMBIA COPPER INVESTMENTS LIMITED

### NOTICE TO MEMBERS

Notice is hereby given that the fifth annual general meeting of Zambia Copper Investments Limited will be held at the Bank of Bermuda Buildings, Front Street, Hamilton, Bermuda, at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday 14th November 1974 for the following business:

- To receive and consider the statement of accounts and the reports of the directors and the auditors for the year ended 30th June 1974.
- To elect directors.
- To fix the remuneration of the auditors for the past audit and to appoint auditors for the coming year.
- Special business: To consider and, if deemed fit, to pass with or without modification, in the manner required by the law of Bermuda, the following resolutions as extraordinary resolutions, namely:
  - The authority to issue shares of the company be and is hereby increased from RD\$1,200,000 to 120,000,000 shares of 24 Bermudian cents each to RD\$3,120,000 by the creation of 50,000 additional shares of 24 Bermudian cents each.
  - That subject to the passing of extraordinary resolution No. 1 above:
    - The 50,000 additional shares hereby created shall be a new class of deferred shares;
    - The rights and restrictions as regards participations in profits and assets attached to the deferred shares shall be as specified in the following new Bye-Laws which is hereby adopted in place of the existing Bye-Laws 4;
    - The share capital of the company at the date of the adoption of this Bye-Law is RD\$3,120,000 divided into 31,200,000 ordinary shares of 24 Bermudian cents each and 50,000 deferred shares of 24 Bermudian cents each.

## LEGAL NOTICES

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE**  
 Chancery Division, Companies Act 1948, Section 125.  
 Notice is hereby given that the PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named company has been presented to the High Court of Justice by the above-named petitioner on the 11th day of October 1974, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the High Court of Justice at 11.00 a.m. on the 15th day of November 1974, and any creditor or contributory of the said company who wishes to oppose the making of an Order on any of the said petitions must appear at the time of hearing in person or by his solicitor, and must be served with a copy of the petition and a copy of the Order on any of the said petitions not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 8th day of November 1974.

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**Authority and Integrity, the key words for Times Special Reports**

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 Chancery Division, Companies Act 1948, Section 125.  
 Notice is hereby given that the PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named company has been presented to the High Court of Justice by the above-named petitioner on the 11th day of October 1974, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the High Court of Justice at 11.00 a.m. on the 15th day of November 1974, and any creditor or contributory of the said company who wishes to oppose the making of an Order on any of the said petitions must appear at the time of hearing in person or by his solicitor, and must be served with a copy of the petition and a copy of the Order on any of the said petitions not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 8th day of November 1974.

**LEGAL NOTICES**

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## LEGAL NOTICES

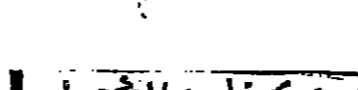
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**Stratstone**  
totally concerned with cars of quality

DAIMLER AND JAGUAR SERVICE  
251 Brixton Hill, London SW2. Tel 01-574 0171  
The Causeway, Egham, Surrey. Tel Egham 6191  
290 Willesden Lane, London NW2. Tel 01-459 1281

Stock Exchange Prices  
**Some profit taking**

**Stratstone**  
totally concerned with cars of quality

DAIMLER AND JAGUAR SHOWROOMS  
40 Berkeley Street, London W1. Tel 01-629 4404  
The Causeway, Egham, Surrey. Tel Egham 6191  
290 Willesden Lane, London NW2. Tel 01-459 1281

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Oct 14. Dealings End Oct 25. Contango Day, Oct 28. Settlement Day, Nov 5.  
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BRITISH FUNDS			COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL			MINES		
Stock	Price	Chg	Stock	Price	Chg	Stock	Price	Chg
British Airways	10.00	0.00	British Airways	10.00	0.00	British Airways	10.00	0.00
British Telecom	12.50	0.00	British Telecom	12.50	0.00	British Telecom	12.50	0.00
British Petroleum	15.00	0.00	British Petroleum	15.00	0.00	British Petroleum	15.00	0.00
British Overseas Airways	18.00	0.00	British Overseas Airways	18.00	0.00	British Overseas Airways	18.00	0.00
British Airways (A)	20.00	0.00	British Airways (A)	20.00	0.00	British Airways (A)	20.00	0.00
British Airways (B)	22.00	0.00	British Airways (B)	22.00	0.00	British Airways (B)	22.00	0.00
British Airways (C)	24.00	0.00	British Airways (C)	24.00	0.00	British Airways (C)	24.00	0.00
British Airways (D)	26.00	0.00	British Airways (D)	26.00	0.00	British Airways (D)	26.00	0.00
British Airways (E)	28.00	0.00	British Airways (E)	28.00	0.00	British Airways (E)	28.00	0.00
British Airways (F)	30.00	0.00	British Airways (F)	30.00	0.00	British Airways (F)	30.00	0.00
British Airways (G)	32.00	0.00	British Airways (G)	32.00	0.00	British Airways (G)	32.00	0.00
British Airways (H)	34.00	0.00	British Airways (H)	34.00	0.00	British Airways (H)	34.00	0.00
British Airways (I)	36.00	0.00	British Airways (I)	36.00	0.00	British Airways (I)	36.00	0.00
British Airways (J)	38.00	0.00	British Airways (J)	38.00	0.00	British Airways (J)	38.00	0.00
British Airways (K)	40.00	0.00	British Airways (K)	40.00	0.00	British Airways (K)	40.00	0.00
British Airways (L)	42.00	0.00	British Airways (L)	42.00	0.00	British Airways (L)	42.00	0.00
British Airways (M)	44.00	0.00	British Airways (M)	44.00	0.00	British Airways (M)	44.00	0.00
British Airways (N)	46.00	0.00	British Airways (N)	46.00	0.00	British Airways (N)	46.00	0.00
British Airways (O)	48.00	0.00	British Airways (O)	48.00	0.00	British Airways (O)	48.00	0.00
British Airways (P)	50.00	0.00	British Airways (P)	50.00	0.00	British Airways (P)	50.00	0.00
British Airways (Q)	52.00	0.00	British Airways (Q)	52.00	0.00	British Airways (Q)	52.00	0.00
British Airways (R)	54.00	0.00	British Airways (R)	54.00	0.00	British Airways (R)	54.00	0.00
British Airways (S)	56.00	0.00	British Airways (S)	56.00	0.00	British Airways (S)	56.00	0.00
British Airways (T)	58.00	0.00	British Airways (T)	58.00	0.00	British Airways (T)	58.00	0.00
British Airways (U)	60.00	0.00	British Airways (U)	60.00	0.00	British Airways (U)	60.00	0.00
British Airways (V)	62.00	0.00	British Airways (V)	62.00	0.00	British Airways (V)	62.00	0.00
British Airways (W)	64.00	0.00	British Airways (W)	64.00	0.00	British Airways (W)	64.00	0.00
British Airways (X)	66.00	0.00	British Airways (X)	66.00	0.00	British Airways (X)	66.00	0.00
British Airways (Y)	68.00	0.00	British Airways (Y)	68.00	0.00	British Airways (Y)	68.00	0.00
British Airways (Z)	70.00	0.00	British Airways (Z)	70.00	0.00	British Airways (Z)	70.00	0.00







Autumn recruitment dossier

Canada

Opportunities in Banking for Data Processing Professionals

Opportunities The Bank of Nova Scotia is looking for a select group of experienced individuals who are seeking a rewarding and challenging career in a new and dynamic environment.

- Project Leaders Senior Analysts Business Systems Analysts Computer Systems Analysts Programmers/Analysts Programmers

Rewards A promising career with excellent starting salary, based on experience and ability, plus generous fringe benefits and relocating expenses for you and your family.

Requirements A minimum of three years' experience with IBM 360/370 computer operations under OS/MVT or VS or other advanced systems.

Interviews Interviews will be arranged in London and the provinces during the months of October & November.

The Bank of Nova Scotia, 19-23 Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LY

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Variety in making things out of metal

An industry as big and as diverse as engineering could not fail to contain within it a great variety of jobs. In employment terms, it is possibly the biggest in the country, covering about 3.5m people or about 16 per cent of the workforce.

Mr Paul Hodgkinson, of the Engineering Industry Training Board, gave me an example of the industry's effect on even the simplest and things when I went to see him. Looking at my tie, a rather fetching number in brown and white stripes, he was able to argue that even that was an engineering product.

The tie was of wool, which he pointed out, had come from a sheep sheared by a machine, only to be cleaned, combed and woven by other machines, and had probably been inspected and packed by yet another machine.

Mr Hodgkinson chose to illustrate the variety of jobs in the industry by describing the activities of one division, but nevertheless representative, firm. This was to be an engineering company making radio and television receivers, as well as the microphones, the console controls and transmitters used in a radio or television studio.

Such a firm might or might not be British-owned but would probably be British-managed. Our firm, employing about 60,000 people, would have an administrative headquarters in London, a manufacturing plant somewhere like Worcester, where the sets were finally assembled, and another at somewhere like Caxerbury.

Other people, not necessarily technologists, would help to keep the work flowing through work study or what is called organization and methods. Such people also have to know quite a lot about how human beings work as well as how the machines are made.

Further information on the engineering industry is available from the Engineering Employers' Federation, at Broadway House, Tothill Street, London, SW1.

Ross Davies

BOTSWANA

SENIOR STATISTICAL OFFICER

required by the Central Statistics Office to assume full responsibility for the execution of any statistical programme under the general guidance of the Government Statistician and to train junior staff.

Salary in the range £2910 to £4770 approximately, which includes an allowance, normally tax free, of £895 to £1344 a year. This allowance is currently under review. Terminal gratuity 25% of basic salary. Appointment is on agreement for 2 1/2 years initially.

Candidates, either sex, must have P11 of the Institute of Statisticians, or equivalent; OR a degree in a relevant subject (which need not include Statistics as a major subject), plus a minimum of three years service at Statistical Officer level. They must EITHER have a knowledge of national accounts, banking statistics, balance of payments and financial flows, OR computer programming; OR relevant experience in a developing country.

Other benefits include free passages, government quarters at moderate rental, educational allowance and generous paid leave. An appointment grant of £300 and car advance £800 may also be payable.

The post described is partly financed by Britain's programme of aid to the developing countries administered by the Ministry of Overseas Development.

For further particulars you should apply, giving brief details of experience to

Crown agents

M Division, 4 Millbank, London SW1P 3JD, quoting reference number MSD/740843/TA.

MANAGERS SALESMEN

RECRUITERS

Required for World's Leading Technical Contract Engineering Firm C.D.I. Corporation employing over 5,000 technical personnel is the most successful and diversified contract engineering firm in the world.

Because of our expansion needs we require highly motivated, aggressive personnel who can help direct our operations to even greater heights. Openings exist in the U.K. and in Europe.

Experienced personnel at all levels, who have a successful record of accomplishment in the Contract Engineering business in the U.K. or abroad will be given first consideration. However, personnel with a technical degree or equivalent and associated experience will also be considered.

We offer excellent salaries, incentives, benefits and full expenses. If you feel "stymied" in your current position and would like the opportunity to work hard, be recognized, reap the benefits of the results you attain and grow with an expanding company, please write to:

The President, C.D.I. International Ltd. (Subsidiary of C.D.I. Corporation), Phoenix House, The Green, Southall, Middlesex, England.



RECRUITMENT ADVERTISING 35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576 Telex No. 887374

Prospects to transfer to Hong Kong based position in 18 months



COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTANT

CITY

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL TRADING GROUP

up to circa £4,250

Due to expansion and diversification this major international group is seeking a newly qualified Accountant (C.A., A.C.A., A.C.C.A.) aged 21-24 who after 18 months induction at the London office would have the opportunity to transfer to the group's head office in Hong Kong.

CAMPELLE-JOHNSTON RECRUITMENT ADVERTISING LIMITED, 35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ENGINEERS

1. Systems Analysts or Computer Engineers

with at least two years' experience in assembler language programming. Experience with PDPII mini-computers would be very desirable.

2. Technical Writers

with experience in documentation of computer software, and preparation of technical specifications for data communication systems.

Applicants must be prepared to be moved to Montreal, Canada. Please send a résumé of your experience and qualifications to Box No. 2285 D, The Times or, if you prefer, write to M. A. FRASER, Omicron Data Systems Ltd., 4480 Cote de Liesse, Suite 107, Montreal, Que., Canada. Interviews will be arranged in London during the week of 18 November, 1974.

HAVE YOU AN HOUR TO SPARE?

That is all we need to convince you that we offer a career second to none. You can forget all about the old methods of selling.

WE CALL BY INVITATION. OUR PRESENTATION IS AUDIO VISUAL. WE TRAIN YOU THOROUGHLY IN OUR SCHOOL AND PAY YOU WHILE YOU LEARN.

It is surely worth an hour of your time to find out whether you are suitable to join a company where the rewards will make your present earnings look small. All you need is integrity, a car, and the will to work.

Telephone 01-580 3583 (reverse charge)

to arrange a local interview, or write Mr. Gordon, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Mappin House, 156-162 Oxford St., London W.1.

RAPIDLY EXPANDING MULTINATIONAL SERVICE COMPANY WITH AMERICAN PARENT SEEKS

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

With international accounting experience and a basic knowledge of American accounting procedures for Windsor based company offering services to offshore oil exploration vessels and rigs worldwide.

The applicant will be between 30 and 35 years of age. Salary is negotiable £4,000.00 minimum with generous car allowance and other benefits. Company training will be given in the United States and applicant should be prepared for occasional travel worldwide.

Please reply in writing to General Manager, Exploration Logging (U.K.) Ltd., P.O. Box Number 46, Windsor, Berks.

DIRECTOR

FOR MAJOR CANADIAN PETROCHEMICAL CONTRACTOR

To set up and operate METALLURGICAL DIVISION, put together projects (mineral processing plants) and sell worldwide. Relevant degree and 25/30 years, appropriate experience. Remuneration and benefits negotiable.

Phone for details and send full résumé to: Mr. Baldwin, Worldwide Employment Ltd., 193/195 High St., Acton, London, W.3. Tel. 01-893 2211/3.

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To £2,000 P.A.

An interesting career offering the opportunity to obtain the I.P.M. qualification in an environment of considerable technical ability and personal contact, with the chance to utilize your creative potential.

Contact: Ian de Pre, A.C.A., Douglas Lambias Associates Limited, 410 Strand, London WC2R 2EE. Telephone: 01-586 4068

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY & PLANNING IN SSRC

Applications are invited from young social science graduates for a SCIENTIFIC OFFICER post with the Social Science Research Council

The successful candidate will work as part of a team providing the secretariat for the Human Geography and Planning Committees of SSRC.

The staff of the secretariat are not themselves engaged in research but provide support for the Committees which assess applications for grants to support research projects being undertaken in universities, polytechnics and independent institutions and which are involved with a variety of other matters relating to research in the field which they cover.

Applicants, who should normally be under 27, should have good honours degree in a subject relevant to the work of the Committees, an interest in research and a real desire to make a career in administration. Experience in administration or research would be an advantage. Previous applicants may re-apply.

Salary scale £1,592-£2,675 per annum plus inner London weighting allowance of £228 per annum (under review) and threshold payments at the current rate of £12.18 per month. Four weeks holiday and a non-contributory superannuation scheme. Starting salary may be above the minimum, depending on class of degree and experience.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from Mrs June Carroll, SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL, State House, High Holborn, LONDON WC1R 4TH. Telephone: 01-405 6491 extension 317. Closing date 31st October, 1974.

The British Bank of the Middle East

Invites enquiries regarding its overseas service from young men interested in a career in banking abroad.

Please contact: The Secretary, THE BRITISH BANK OF THE MIDDLE EAST, 20 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 7AT. Telephone: 01-623 2030

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\* Career change is not just a change of scene but a new vista. A major move forward, with more scope for improved income. IT IS AN IMPORTANT STEP in your life and should not be taken lightly. The WRONG move could prove disastrous.

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140/2 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, WC2R 9EP

Homes Water Authority SOLICITORS DEPARTMENT

LEGAL ASSISTANTS

Required for either Common Law or Conveyancing in the office of the Solicitor to the Authority at Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, London, W.C.2.

Salary range £2,935 to £3,682 inclusive of London Weighting plus Holiday Agreement.

Applications in writing to: Assistant Director (Personnel) T.W.A., River Head, Rosebery Avenue, EC1R 4TP by Friday, 8th November, 1974.







Secretarial and General Appointments also on page 33

GENERAL

LILLIAN PENSON HALL ADMISSIONS OFFICER required for intex hall accom...

PUBLISHING

TRAINEE EDITOR - £1,800 per Geography Graduate with very good French...

LANGUAGES

BILINGUAL SECRETARY (German) - For Frankfurt Law Firm...

SENIOR RECEPTIONIST/ TYPIST LONDON SHOWROOM

A mature lady is required for the friendly New Cavendish Street showroom of A. C. Daniels...

ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT £2,500 PLUS TOP ACCOUNTING SPOT, £2,600

TELEPHONIST/ RECEPTIONIST For Solicitors in West Kensington

BARRISTERS CHAMBERS, consisting of 14 barristers, are looking for a well-organized...

READ TODAY'S RECRUITMENT DOSSIER AUTUMN '74

15 WEEKS PAID HOLIDAY Teachers of shorthand & typing...

PUBLISHERS Publicity Manager seeks Assistant with 10 years' exp...

INTERVIEWER (female) 24-29, required for W.I. specialist agency...

FILM AND CONCERT PROMOTIONS seek a Girl Friday to help in the running of a technical staff...

GIRL FRIDAY wanted to assist in the running of a technical staff...

WELL EDUCATED young woman - A level women with a choice of career...

CLASSICAL MUSICIANS AGENCY seeks a lady for a post of receptionist...

COY STRIPPER, 50t, 600s, 70t, 800s, 90t, 1000s...

BOOBS - Hundreds of the writhed things, cupboards full, desks full...

EDITOR'S ASSISTANT at his P.A. - Secretary - checking copy and circulating photographs...

A LEADING FIRM of West End solicitors requires a part-time secretary of mature age...

SECRETARY: Ideal job for bright girl seeking first secretarial post...

RAND have an abundance of vacancies in every branch of the firm's future with me over...

RESEARCHER/ASSISTANT - £2,600 - £3,200

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SECRETARIAL SECRETARY

NATIONAL WATER COUNCIL We are tackling a whole range of technical problems in water supply and disposal...

WOMAN POWER Superior opportunity for keen, well-spoken young lady seeking career...

ASSISTANT - NO SHORTHAND Start at £2,000 and develop...

TYPIST/CLERK Your common sense and friendly manner will be appreciated...

FREE TO TRAVEL? American Corp. has openings for 18200 supervised business group...

TRAINEE TRAVEL CO-ORDINATOR to assist with travel and accommodation requirements...

SECRETARIAL required by partner of a medical practice in C.E.1.

PERSONAL SECRETARY OF HIGH CALIBRE required by partner of a medical practice...

PERSONAL SECRETARY Experienced for busy West Kensington Solicitors...

YOU SHOULDN'T TAKE IT SO PERSONAL - Many specialist firms are looking for...

SECRETARY/P.A. £2,200 p.a. to work for Director, Fashion Co.

MEDICAL SECRETARIES (medical and dental) - top rates - Miss Audrey Priddy...

SECRETARY/P.A. £2,200 p.a. to work for Director, Fashion Co.

LABOUR M.P. requires Secretary - Salary negotiable - Box 2733 D.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, LONDON S.W.1. PERSONAL ASSISTANT/SECRETARY

The post of Personal Assistant to the Principal Nursing Officer has become vacant...

Secretarial qualifications, both typing and shorthand, and a good general education are necessary...

Application forms and job descriptions from Mr. P. Hardscastle, Assistant Hospital Secretary...

RESEARCHER/ASSISTANT - £2,600 - £3,200

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RESEARCHER/ASSISTANT - £2,600 - £3,200

SECRETARY/P.A. FOR MANAGING DIRECTOR

£2,100 PLUS L.V.s. We need a person to take charge of our Managing Director in his London office...

SECRETARY/ PERSONAL ASSISTANT The Managing Director of a private group requires confidential secretary/personal assistant...

TOP EXECUTIVES' SECRETARIES UP TO £2,700 PER ANNUM

UPPINGHAM SCHOOL, RUTLAND Through illness the post of SECRETARY TO THE HEADMASTER

ARE YOU A GOOD ORGANIZER? If so, please join one of our small teams in Chelsea...

SECRETARY TO THE HEADMASTER is immediately vacant and it is hoped to make an appointment by the beginning of next term...

PERSONAL ASSISTANT The Senior Partner of a small but highly professional firm of international property consultants...

REGISTRY ASSISTANT Applications are invited for the post of Registry Assistant...

SECRETARY c18/25 required by 3 trendy doctors, Harley Street area...

SECRETARIAL required by partner of a medical practice in C.E.1.

PERSONAL SECRETARY OF HIGH CALIBRE required by partner of a medical practice...

PERSONAL SECRETARY Experienced for busy West Kensington Solicitors...

YOU SHOULDN'T TAKE IT SO PERSONAL - Many specialist firms are looking for...

SECRETARY/P.A. £2,200 p.a. to work for Director, Fashion Co.

MEDICAL SECRETARIES (medical and dental) - top rates - Miss Audrey Priddy...

SECRETARY/P.A. £2,200 p.a. to work for Director, Fashion Co.

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RESEARCHER/ASSISTANT - £2,600 - £3,200

SECRETARIAL SECRETARY

Music Industry Chappell, one of London's leading music publishers...

SECRETARY, LISTEN! Experience of accounts and PAYE appreciated in international banking concern...

SITUATIONS WANTED PRACTICAL ADAPTABLE young man, 22, public school education...

GIRL aged 25, successful training in 1968-70, excellent communication skills...

DEMANDING WORK wanted for a professional secretary/assistant...

SKIING COUPLE young, French speaking, with car, seeking a house in ski area...

PROFESSOR, well-trained, successful graduate, mid-20s, 2 1/2 years' post-graduate study...

ARCHITECT, MID-FIFTIES, very wide experience, requires interesting and challenging post...

FRENCH FEMALE versatile young woman, experienced in many fields of production...

FLAT SHARING BILMINGTON, 2nd and 4th floors, couple 3 bedrooms...

4TH FLOOR TO SHARE MARYLEBONE, 2 1/2 bedrooms, 2 1/2 bathrooms...

ACCOMMODATION offered in comfortable house for 2-3 persons...

SECRETARY/SHORTHAND TYPIST required to work in Mathematics Department...

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TOTAL OIL MARINE

(continued on page 35)

Too many steps into the unknown

In a laudable desire to make road vehicles safer, quieter and more pollution free, the governments of the world have often acted hastily and on insufficient evidence...



The newest challenger in the big estate market is the Datsun 2000 van which has three rows of seats and can take up to seven people. The price is £2,995.

America is usually quoted, and with some justification, as the country that has reacted most extremely to admitted safety and pollution concerns...

It might be thought that the European Community, whose laws are binding on all member countries, will eventually produce the common standards...

yet been decided. Eleven versions are so far produced, comprising two-door and four-door saloons and a five-door estate...

Take three important laws which the EEC would like to introduce on vehicle safety: a tougher driving test, a more searching annual inspection of vehicles...

When fuel consumption became such a preoccupation around the turn of the year, a bleak future was predicted for the 2000 cc. Rolls-Royce and Jaguar...

Both companies are launching new models during 1975. The Rolls which has the project name Delta, will be a four-door saloon...

On the evidence of a brief drive in Turin recently, I would describe the 121 as a sensibly planned car with no frills and no obvious defects.

The 121 will come on the British market in the spring; prices have not yet been decided.

Peter Waymark

Motor Show Place

Advertisements for motor cars including Charles Follett (Fiat 128), Volvo (New Volvos), Mann Egerton (Rolls-Royce distributors), and S.G. Smith (Volkswagen Audi NSU).

See the full range of magnificent 6 cylinder saloons at BMW Park Lane

Advertisement for BMW Park Lane featuring the 5 Series and 6 Series saloons, listing models like the 520i and 630i.

Advertisement for Jaguar cars, listing models like the XJ6, XJ6L, and XJ6H, with prices and contact information for Jaguar London.

Advertisement for Lotus cars, listing models like the Lotus Elite, Lotus Europa, and Lotus Elise, with prices and contact information for Lotus Cars.

Advertisement for Alfa Romeo cars, listing models like the Alfa Romeo 164, Alfa Romeo 75, and Alfa Romeo 104, with prices and contact information for Alfa Romeo.

Advertisement for Fiat cars, listing models like the Fiat 127, Fiat Ritmo, and Fiat Ritmo Cabriolet, with prices and contact information for Fiat.

Advertisement for Renault cars, listing models like the Renault 9, Renault 11, and Renault 19, with prices and contact information for Renault.

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Advertisement for Alfa Romeo cars, listing models like the Alfa Romeo 164, Alfa Romeo 75, and Alfa Romeo 104, with prices and contact information for Alfa Romeo.

Advertisement for Fiat cars, listing models like the Fiat 127, Fiat Ritmo, and Fiat Ritmo Cabriolet, with prices and contact information for Fiat.

Advertisement for Renault cars, listing models like the Renault 9, Renault 11, and Renault 19, with prices and contact information for Renault.

Advertisement for various car services and accessories, including car hire, car insurance, and car maintenance services.

Roadcasting

etra goes electronic as Play of the Month presents the Sophoclean drama with en Atkins in the name part and with Rosalie Crutchley as Clytaemnestra (BBC1).

Raymond Baxter visits progressive Romania for Tomorrow's World (BBC1). Sykes and company take a trip to the seaside (BBC1 8.0).

Man Alive (BBC1 10.15). BBC 2 (11.00-11.15 am, Play School, 11.15-11.30 am, Play School).

Thames (10.30-11.00 am, Play School, 11.00-11.15 am, Play School).

ATV (12.00, Thames, 1.20 pm, Lunchtime Newsweek, 1.30, Thames).

Granada (12.00, Thames, 1.20 pm, Chockleheads, 1.30, Thames).

Uster (12.00, Thames, 1.20 pm, Chockleheads, 1.30, Thames).

Radio (5.00 am, News, Simon Bates 7.00, Noel Edmonds 9.00, Tony Blackburn 10.00).

HTV (10.30, Thames, 11.20 am, Dr. TV, 11.30 am, Dr. TV).

Grampian (12.00, Thames, 1.20 pm, Chockleheads, 1.30, Thames).

Scottish (12.00, Thames, 1.20 pm, Chockleheads, 1.30, Thames).

ees (5.20 pm, Women, 5.30 pm, Women).

Rentals

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MARRIAGES: NOBLE - McCaffrey - On Oct. 19th at St. Michael's Church...

DEATHS: ARDEN - On October 19th in hospital, North Essex...

DEATHS: COMAN - On October 18th, Mary, widow of Alexander Coman...

DEATHS: DELAPORTE - On October 18th, George Reginald, 74 years...

DEATHS: HARRISON - On October 23rd, at home, Mrs. Edith Harrison...

DEATHS: HARRISON - On October 23rd, at home, Mrs. Edith Harrison...

DEATHS: HARRISON - On October 23rd, at home, Mrs. Edith Harrison...

DEATHS: WELLS - On October 18th, in hospital, Mrs. Alice Wells...

DEATHS: BRADLEY - On October 18th, in hospital, Mrs. Alice Bradley...

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TUNISIAN HOLIDAYS FROM £49: To sunny hotels on sheltered beaches...

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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 13,824

Crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1-30 and clues.

ACROSS: 1 The first Stone Man (6). 2 Delivery of cricketer under way to stop for tea? (3,3). 3 Hence, horrible shadow! Unread... hence! (7).

Said a certain young lass from Dundee. "Famous Grouse is the tippe for me."

And, regarding your suggestion. Or, rather, suggestion. Let's knock it all back and we'll see."

FAMOUS GROUSE SCOTCH WHISKY advertisement with logo and text.

ALL'S WELL

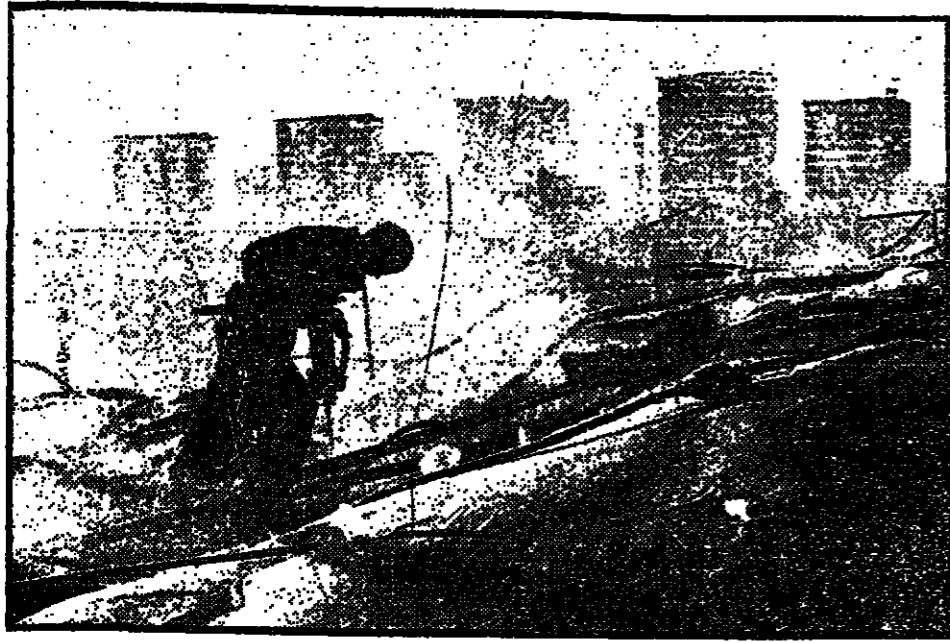
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# Sweden

a Special Report



The quality of life in Sweden enjoys a high priority and is well publicized. Building blocks of flats in Göteborg. Right: the Liseberg amusement park in the city.

## A nation enjoying the best of both worlds

by Geoffrey Smith

In recent years, Sweden's external political policy has been characterized by a natural desire to have the best of both worlds. She wanted to enjoy all the economic benefits of joining the EEC but not to sacrifice her cherished neutrality; to trade like a nation of hard-headed businessmen, but also to be the conscience of the western world; to be able to attack American policies in Vietnam in sometimes virulent terms without losing American friendship.

What has been remarkable about Sweden's progress over the past year is not that it has sought the best of both worlds in these different respects but the extent to which it has managed to achieve them.

The most important achievement has been its relations with the EEC. It is too soon to say that the arrangement it has made with the Community is a success. It has yet to be tested in really trying conditions. But it has passed the tests it has faced so far.

The most important question mark concerned public acceptability at home. There was never any doubt which way Swedish opinion would go once it had been decided that the choice was between

joining the EEC or giving up Swedish neutrality. But there was an important minority in Sweden which believed either that neutrality was an outdated theory or, more usually, that it would be sensible for Sweden to enter the Community without bothering its head about these questions of political theology, only likely to become relevant at some unspecified time in the future. Such thoughts were widespread in the banking and business communities.

Now, however, they seem to have been cast to one side. A preference for full membership may remain as an almost abstract ideal, but it is generally agreed that the free trade agreement negotiated with the enlarged Community is acceptable. This does not mean that Sweden will be happy to leave the relationship entirely as it is indefinitely.

One of the disappointments about the agreement was that it gave Sweden no voice in the determination of Community policies which would critically affect it and was confined essentially to the elimination of barriers to trade rather than encompassing the more general conduct of economic policy. Sweden had to be content with a somewhat vague phrase holding out hope of enlarging the area of cooper-

ation in the future. It is a half promise to which Sweden attaches much significance and which it will certainly hope to see implemented in due course.

But for the moment it is agreed that Sweden has got as good a bargain as could reasonably have been expected and that it has done so without the strife that attended the great European debates in Norway. The lingering bitterness in Norway was provided a lesson, which the Swedes have been quick to appreciate, in what can happen if a Scandinavian government tries to take its country into the EEC without the necessary degree of popular approval.

### Coming to terms with treaty

That is one reason why even those Swedes who were previously insisting on the necessity of full membership have come to terms so easily with the commercial treaty they have obtained. Another reason is that Sweden has been enjoying an export boom. The argument that Sweden would have been able to sell so much more in the wider European market, if only it had joined, has died on the lips. Swedish industry was able to take such good advantage

of the favourable trading opportunities in Europe last year because the Swedish economy was not overheated at home. So far as Swedish businessmen were concerned that was a lucky accident. The Government had pursued restrictive policies in the mistaken belief that the economy would otherwise become quite out of control.

It was a simple case of an error in economic forecasting which damaged the Government politically because it brought about higher unemployment than was necessary; this did not help them in the election of September, 1973, but it has produced distinctly beneficial economic effects. Exports soared, the balance of payments showed a large surplus, profits were exceptionally high and there was no crippling shortage of skilled labour.

Since then more expansive policies have been introduced at home and unemployment is down, although inflationary forces have been building up. The balance of payments surplus has been cut back a lot. But export order books are still healthy and investment is strong.

It is particularly hard to predict how long the Swedish economic scene will remain so favourable. That will depend partly on the

ability to contain inflation at home and even more on general economic developments in Western Europe. If there is to be the severe recession that so many people expect, then Sweden cannot possibly escape unhurt. Like the other Scandinavian countries she is very dependent on international trade.

Even in a severe recession, however, Sweden would have two big advantages: a quarter of her exports are forest products—demand for paper is certainly expected to remain high—and her industries retain an excellent reputation for efficiency. But the lesson of the past year is that the buoyancy of the international economy matters far more than tariff walls, particularly when the walls in question are to be knocked down progressively.

Such considerations do not, however, dispel all doubts whether Sweden has really managed to achieve the best of both worlds with the EEC. Everyone knows that tariffs matter much less in boom conditions: the first real test will be whether Sweden can sell to members of the Community as effectively during a recession as if it had actually joined the EEC.

Second, the argument in favour of Swedish membership of the Community has

never depended on a crude assessment of tariff effects. There is the more subtle fear that those in Europe's outer circle will be excluded from European consortia and other joint arrangements. The psychological and practical consequences of membership go far beyond the obvious trading effects. So many Swedish companies have invested directly within the EEC that this may now be little more than a rhetorical objection. But this too will only be fully put to the test in a recession.

It is the health of the West European economy that matters for Sweden: that is where 70 per cent of its sales go. One of the most striking achievements of EFTA was the very rapid expansion of trade between the Scandinavian countries. As the one with the most advanced economy and the strongest companies, this was of great value to Sweden. Then as the Scandinavian market became saturated there was the insistent demand from Swedish industrialists for access on an equal footing to the EEC. It is this wider West European market taken as a whole which determines Swedish prosperity.

Exports to the United States rose below the average rate last year when the Americas as a whole accounted for little more than 10 per cent of Sweden's total exports.

Though the American market is likely to grow in importance for her. A few years ago the Swedes had great hopes of the East European market, but while there have been going up sharply it has on balance turned out to be a disappointment for them. The Third World attracts much Swedish sentiment and good will, but in business terms it too has proved to be a less valuable market than they had hoped—and when it comes to business the Swedes are not sentimentalists. So their main export effort is being concentrated on Western Europe, America and Japan.

Yet this does not stop Sweden attaching much political importance to its relations with the developing countries. Nor does it stop developing countries trusting Sweden more than most western nations. This is partly because of its evident desire to be accepted but even more because of its long tradition of neutrality. Because it is not attached to either of the great power blocks, weak

and inexperienced countries can more readily believe that they will not be used by Sweden in whatever dealings they may have.

It is in this sense that Swedes speak of their neutrality as being the condition for an active foreign policy. This is what gives them their distinctive role within the United Nations and makes them such acceptable members of international peace-keeping missions of all kinds.

Sweden values this role. In a speech in August the Prime Minister, Mr Olof Palme, set out the five principles of Swedish foreign policy. The first was the wish to promote peace and disarmament, from which few nations would dissent, at any rate in public. The second was to contribute to the development of poor states, and he was able to claim that Sweden and Holland would probably be the only states to reach the United Nations goal for development aid in 1975. The third principle was to counteract the despoliation of the countryside, a particular Scandinavian concern. The fourth was to promote a shift in the international power structure in favour of the poor nations and the fifth was to have strong international organizations.

### Five principles a guide to policy

Statements of general principle from political leaders are not always as precise as their actions. But these five principles do in fact provide quite a good indication of the way in which Sweden seeks to conduct its foreign policy. It is a policy that is strong on morals but not always on finesse: Sweden does not seem to have reconciled fully its roles as moral scourge and international diplomat.

The art of diplomacy is rarely one that can be exercised to good effect from the pulpit. This may matter less in her dealings with the developing countries where her moralizing touches such a responsive chord in them that it may enhance its diplomatic credentials. Yet it does cause difficulty in its relations with the major powers.

Sweden fears a world too much dominated by the super powers. It wishes to assert the right of small nations to influence and to condemn both the Soviet Union and the United States—though it tends to criticize the United States more sharply, one suspects largely because being psychologically part of the western world itself it is the more affronted when the Americans fail to live up to its prescribed standards. Yet Sweden seems to be forever perplexed to find that a small nation is not welcome in the role of candid friend, particularly when putting all the emphasis on the candour.

The outstanding example was the quarrel with the United States over Vietnam which led to the disruption of normal diplomatic relations when the Americans withdrew their ambassador from Stockholm. It was not an edifying episode from either standpoint. The Swedish criticism was too shrill and the American response too sensitive, particularly as many allies of the United States shared the Swedish view on less extreme forms. But here too the Swedes may reasonably claim to have had the best of both worlds over the past year. There is once again an American Ambassador in Stockholm and the rapprochement has been achieved without any apology or withdrawal from the Swedes.

Whether Sweden will continue to enjoy the best of both worlds will depend largely on events beyond its control, but one can safely predict that it will continue to seek this. Here is a highly developed industrialized nation whose history and instincts tell it to remain aloof from the smothering embrace of others. Therefore it wants to profit from the closer interdependence of a complex world without itself becoming too entangled. Its internationalism is both the expression of a wider idealism and a defence mechanism to save it from becoming too intimately involved with any one power or group of powers.

Such a subtle mixture of idealism and self-interest, so often to be found in Swedish policy, can lead both to misunderstanding abroad and hypocrisy at home. It can lead to the Swedes employing double standards with genuine air of virtue. But the contradictions are authentic and are likely to remain. For better and for worse Sweden cannot help but seek the best of both worlds.

## Unions seek more power on the board

by Roger Choate

Sweden, long admired as a showplace for harmonious labour relations, has become the battlefield for an industrial democracy campaign waged by the country's powerful unions. At stake is nothing less than the traditional prerogative of management to be the sole judge for determining how a company should be run.

The Social Democratic Government, pressured by its union backers, last year brought about significant legislation requiring all companies with more than 100 employees to accept two union representatives on the boards of directors.

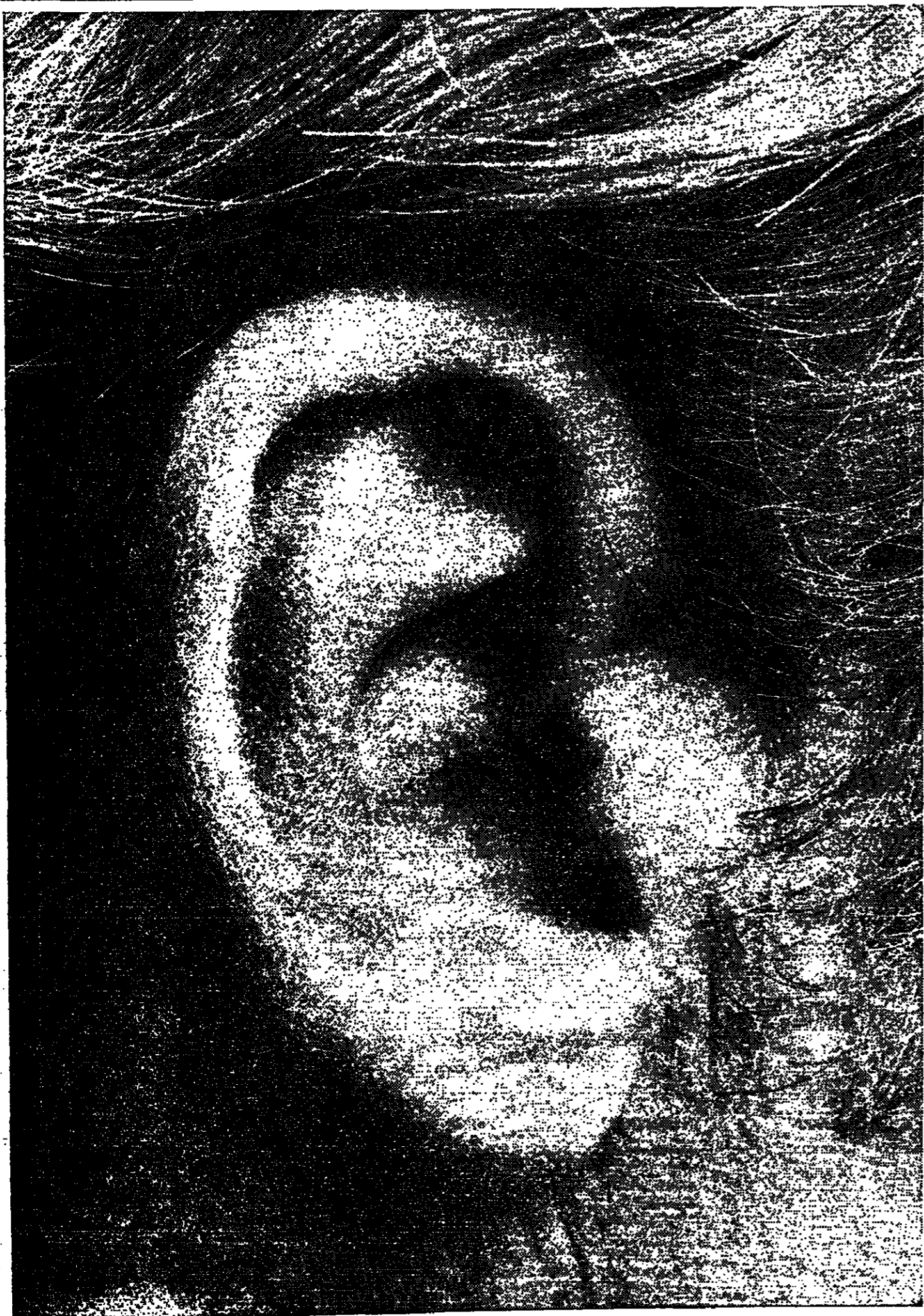
With one foot in the door, the giant LO trade union confederation representing 1,700,000 workers, is negotiating with the Swedish Employers' Confederation for an agreement requiring companies to appoint "Labour consultant" accountants who can plumb company financial data and transactions. Information gathered would be relayed to the union directors to help them to become "better informed", the union said.

If, as expected, these negotiations break down the LO may approach the Government for legislation to this effect. Simultaneously, the LO and the two other main unions are attempting to abrogate one of the cornerstones of Sweden's famed industrial peace. This is a piece of paper called paragraph 32 respected by labour for more than 70 years.

In this clause, Sweden's then fledgling union movement consented that "the employer is entitled to direct and allot the work, to hire and dismiss workers at will, and to employ workers, whether they are organized or not".

Acceptance of the clause by the unions and the Social Democrats has often been regarded as one of the greatest political mistakes of

continued on page 11



# It got us where we are today

Long ago, in Sweden, a small company began to make compressed air equipment. It was a small company struggling for life in a small country. But its ambitions were big. It soon became obvious that its marketplace would have to reach outside Sweden if those ambitions were to be fulfilled.

So it began an export drive of such energy that it deserves a place in industrial folk-lore. The company didn't just set up a stall in other countries and hope its products fitted the bill. No. Before it exported a single package, it exported a school of engineers.

They went to listen. They listened to what potential customers had to say, they listened to what they needed now, and they listened to what they thought they would need in the future.

They listened and they learned. When they returned to their drawing-boards, Swedish designs were revised and adapted to meet the needs of those foreign markets.

It was the first step in a success of storybook dimensions. Today, Atlas Copco is a world-wide organisation, making over 1,000 basic products. It sells more than 90% of its total output outside Sweden, and serves the needs of every type of industry you can imagine—from small-scale and large-scale construction to pharmaceuticals and foodstuffs; from transport to oil exploration, on land and sea.

It has 400 service centres throughout the world. Its interests have expanded into hydraulics and electronics and gases. And into the design and implementation of very sophisticated production engineering systems. It has demanded of itself unique standards of service for its customers.

Atlas Copco still listens, and will continue to listen. Because as a company, it owes a lot to lending an ear.

Atlas Copco

# Where people can count more than policies

Geoffrey Smith

Personalities count in the politics of Sweden as in any democratic country. The main forces may be the Social Democratic Party and the Conservative Party, but it is the personalities which appear to be the decisive factor through the personality of their leaders and the interplay of these personalities can be particularly important in a Parliament without a single party majority. Whether a coalition is formed or a minority government supported may depend on people even more than on policies.

The most striking personality in Swedish politics for some years now has been Mr Olof Palme, the Prime Minister. This is not because of his office, but because of his personality. He is a man of striking personality, he arouses strong and conflicting emotions within his party and outside. One's first impression on meeting him is one of unexpressed charm: he does not look, and in some ways does not behave, like a Prime Minister.

A small, chirpy boyish figure, he is completely informal in conversation. Occasionally, this trait is played up for publicity purposes. A photograph that was given wide display a few years ago showed him noised to assault a large and succulent banana for the benefit of the camera. But that is not the true reason for the informality: the social insurance is not an exercise in bravado.

As he came out of the dining room of his hotel in Karlstad in southern Sweden at the end of a hard day's campaigning during last year's general election, he was greeted with a cry of "Hi, Ole" by a young man who had his girl draped on one arm and proceeded to clap the other around the Prime Minister's shoulder before engaging him in a spirited discussion. Mr Palme took the encounter entirely in his stride, neither running for cover nor looking round for a camera.

In conversation generally it would be hard to imagine any other Prime Minister in the world today who is more eager to pursue the thread of serious discussion for his own sake. He enjoys the play of ideas and the contest of conversation. Sometimes this leads him to adopt a diffident approach if his Government was to stray in an unpromising direction. His intellectual ability is considerable and a main contribution to Swedish political life, though, has been to give a sharper cut-

essentials of any question is understanding. He is a superb public speaker before a variety of audiences. His impeccable command of English (a common Swedish accomplishment) and of French (not so common) wins the admiration of his countrymen.

Yet his very brilliance provokes mistrust. It was not only Iain Macleod who was too clever by half; like Macleod, Mr Palme's cleverness has always been evident to the naked eye. Even worse in a country that expects its leaders to be solid, sedate, experienced men, he became Prime Minister five years ago at the age of 42 after having been the protégé of the previous Prime Minister, Mr Erlander. Small wonder that it has been the butt of scintillating and contradictory personality, he arouses strong and conflicting emotions within his party and outside. One's first impression on meeting him is one of unexpressed charm: he does not look, and in some ways does not behave, like a Prime Minister.

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ting edge to his party's policy. Before the election he had come out of his half to try to put into practice the principles which others had applied more cautiously.

Mr Palme's main rival for office has been Mr Thorbjörn Fälldin, leader of the Centre Party traditionally the farmers' party though it has broadened its support in recent years. If the non-socialist parties had won a majority at the last election it would have been Mr Fälldin who became Prime Minister.

In personality and style as well as in their political ambitions the two men are diametrically opposed. Mr Fälldin specializes in reassurance rather than brilliance. The image of the pipe-smoking sheep farmer, slow in speech and deliberate in thought, is comforting. Alone of the Swedish party leaders he does not speak good English. But he is a harder politician, inspiring less confidence among those who have close dealings with him than appearances might suggest.

One of the reasons why the non-socialist parties have never quite been able to seize power from the Social Democrats is that the Centre Party has seemed unable to make up its mind whether it really wants to lead a coalition or simply to improve its own position. Now that it is both the largest opposition party and, as its name implies, in the centre of Swedish politics, it would have to supply the Prime Minister in an alternative government.

During the last election, however, Mr Fälldin deliberately gave the impression of attaching more importance to improving his own party's standing than to winning a non-socialist majority. That might have been done to satisfy the wild men in the Centre Party, of whom there are not a few. But it always seemed that the other party leaders were taking more pains to cooperate with him than he with them.

After the election he appeared reluctant to press home the advantage to the opposition of a tied vote and doubts developed whether he really wished to join the Social Democrats. Now the coalition is for the time being dead and its death can be ascribed partly to the lack of confidence between Mr Fälldin and Dr Gunnar Helen, the Liberal Leader.

Dr Helen is a former academic and commentator on Swedish radio, and his background is evident in his political style. I remember an interview with him a few

years ago when the amount of time available was cut in half. But in our unavoidably shortened conversation, Dr Helen answered every question I had intended to put over a much longer period. He did so clearly, concisely, relevantly, yet without sparkle.

That is the essence of the political man. His competence is undeniable, but he has not been able to make the personal imprint on Swedish politics that would have been necessary to revive the fortunes of a party that was in decline and apparently suffering from too close an association with the Centre Party. Under Dr Helen there did not seem to be anything so fluidly distinctive about the Liberals to attract the voters.

The most accomplished of the non-socialist leaders is the Conservative, Mr Gösta Bohman. He has great charm: on a campaign trip to the island of Gotland during last year's election he showed me the attractions of the island with all the courtesy and enthusiasm of the host to a visitor. It would be hard to imagine a senior British politician taking time out in this way during a busy election campaign.

Mr Bohman has political weight, but he has disadvantages. He is a Conservative and looks it, which in Sweden are two considerable handicaps. He retains something of the air of the business official he used to be. Now in his early sixties, with silver grey hair and a dignified manner, he is still sprightly enough and has a powerful grasp of public issues. But it is hard to imagine anyone in his particular position on the Swedish political spectrum ever becoming Prime Minister in the few years of active political life that he can expect.

The other party leader is the Communist, Mr Carl Henrik Hermansson. When he took over in 1964 he brought a new style to the leadership of the party. A graduate in political science, an author and a journalist, he represented the more moderate and less doctrinaire wing of the party. This was the new communism with a small c, emphasizing help for the underpaid with even a hint of changing the party's name.

Mr Hermansson has had his ups and downs, but he has presented an articulate and pleasing appearance to the electorate. The word civilized comes to mind—but then that is a common characteristic of Swedish political leaders and of Swedish politics.

# Sweet reason reigns after tied poll

The wonder of Swedish politics is the continued success of the Social Democrats. Time and again their downfall is predicted and always the prophets are confounded. They have held office either alone or in coalition since 1932 and the past 12 months have seen one more of their remarkable revivals.

Many people expected that after the elections of September 1973 there would be a non-socialist coalition government. The three opposition parties, the Conservatives, the Liberals and the Centre Party, had made it clear that if between them they commanded a majority in the Riksdag they would form a government.

There was some speculation whether Cabinet places would in fact be offered to the Conservatives. But the vagueness on this point was probably no more than a deliberate attempt to prevent the other two parties damaging their electoral chances by being too closely associated with the Conservatives. Voters were offered a credible alternative government at a time when there was relatively high unemployment by Swedish standards and quite a widespread desire for new faces.

But the Social Democrats fought a more determined and better-judged campaign, with the result a tie. Both the non-socialist parties on the one hand, and the Social Democrats and the Communists on the other, had 175 seats. The Social Democrats remained in office as a minority administration.

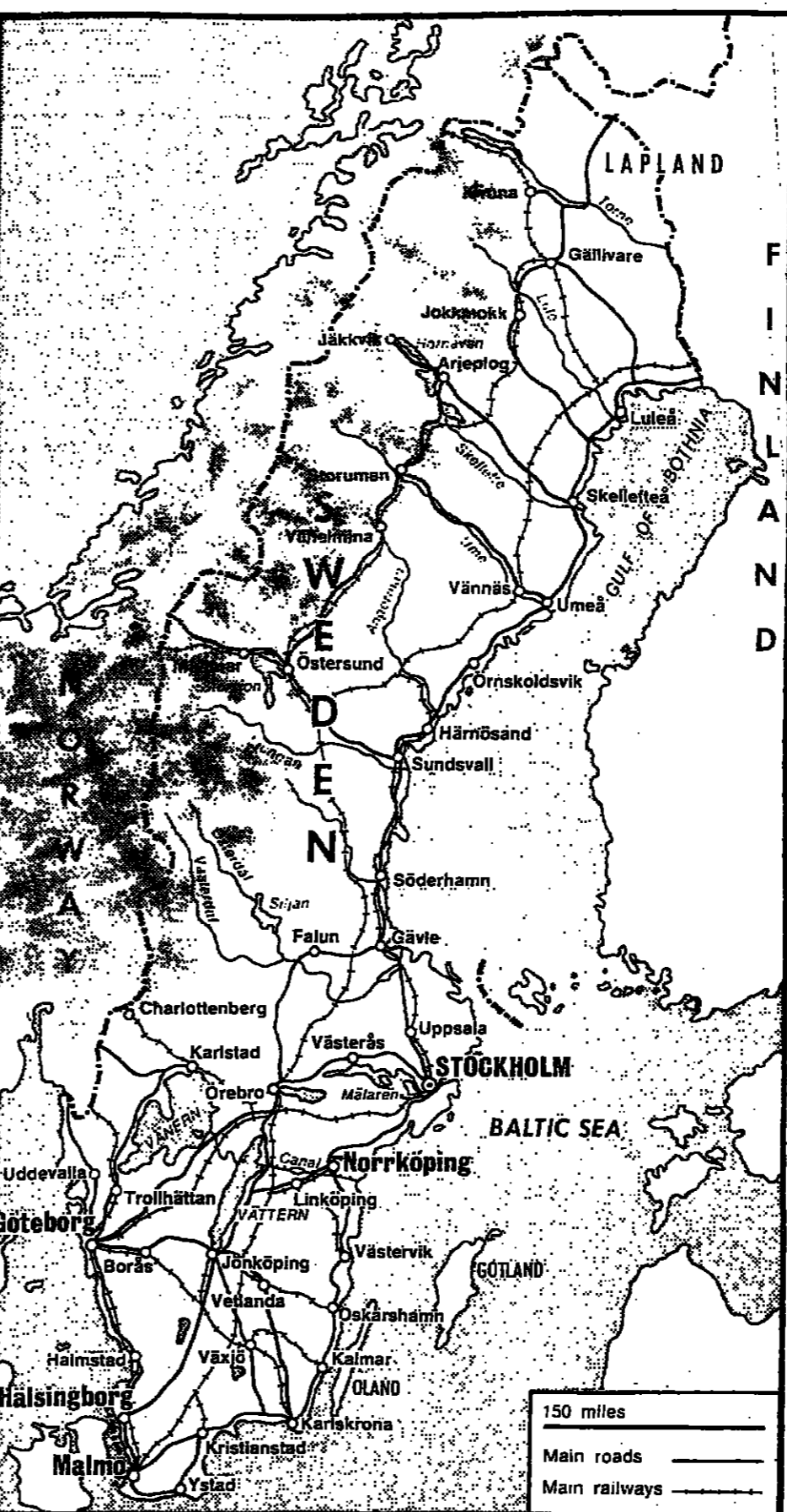
This forced a change in tactics upon Mr Olof Palme, the Prime Minister, and his colleagues. Whereas previously he has been the apostle of confrontation, now he became the epitome of sweet reasonableness. Conciliation became the watchword. With no automatic majority in Parliament the Social Democrats were faced with the choice of either having another election soon or continuing to govern with the consent of one or more of the opposition parties. There is an established Swedish custom whereby in the event of a tie in a vote in Parliament, lots are drawn. But government by lottery over any period of time would clearly be absurd.

The party was divided. The trade unions, an immensely powerful force in Swedish politics, favoured another election quickly. But Mr Palme and his younger cabinet colleagues preferred to woo the opposition. With great skill they prevented highly contentious matters being put to the test in Parliament, so that lots had to be drawn only on minor questions. Negotiations were conducted behind the scenes, the non-socialist parties did not press home their advantage, and deals were done on specific issues. The turning point came in mid-summer with agreement on an economic package for the coming year between the Social Democrats and the Liberals.

The Liberals had emerged from last year's elections in the weakest position of all the opposition parties. For some years they had pursued a policy of close collaboration with the Centre Party in the hope of forming an alternative government. But they had fared badly from the



An aerial panorama of Stockholm, justifying the description "the city on the water".



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## Unions seek greater power on the board

continued from page 1

The Labour movement. The fact that it did accept this situation for so long may be because the long-ruling Social Democrats, many of whom came from union backgrounds, have found themselves in positions of power, from which they view the labour scene with the eye of an employer.

Court decisions have suggested that the paragraph be abolished only through legislation. A government committee proposes to propose this and with it the employer's exclusive right to manage. Plans are underway to grant the power to hire and fire, along with other key aspects of employment, to some type of joint labour-management group.

All these moves suggest a fairly rapid turnaround for Sweden's normally placid trade unions. As late as 1961 the LO had officially discarded the notion of labour becoming involved in management in any form. Labour experts believe that recent demands for industrial democracy have resulted, ironically enough, because labour-management relations in Sweden have been all too successful.

For, at the basis of the country's long industrial peace has been a continued understanding that management would accept the enormous power of the unions, and that the unions would accept the employers' prerogative to organize work. Unions have understood that cooperation has meant handsome wage increases over the years and fringe benefits

enjoyed across Europe. Seldom have the unions opposed sweeping rationalization, speeded-up assembly lines or the like.

But prosperity, linked with the emergence of a young, well-educated workforce, has bred a reaction to this cold Nordic efficiency. Mr Olof Palme, who became Prime Minister in 1969, has not been slow to grasp the latent political appeal of industrial democracy.

"In a country as rich as Sweden, the connection between survival and work has been broken," said Mr Olof Lagercrantz, chief editor of *Dagens Nyheter*, the influential Stockholm newspaper.

"We must now think in terms of work which is meaningful, and I think this is what we are all aiming at."

That is hardly an easy goal and progress thus far has been reported in only a handful of instances. Most of the attention has been focused upon Volvo's pioneering experiments in eliminating the assembly line at a new car plant and replacing it with small worker teams which have part of the factory at their disposal.

Within the team they become experts in entire functions of the car—for instance, the electrical system, internal fittings or safety equipment. Workers can suggest and help to devise plans for dividing the work among themselves, as well as determining when and how job rotation is to be carried out.

Although reforms such as this are few and far between, there is tremendous pressure in scores of company work councils to hasten the day. These councils, set up in 1946, originally were ineffectual labour-management discussion groups. But in 1967 an agreement with the employers' federation granted them decision-making powers in such areas as work duties, safety and certain welfare matters.

They have since become a prime agitation point in industry, campaigning for humanized work structures and conditions. One tangible result was adoption this year of detailed legislation providing greater job security. The idea is that no company may discharge an employee without showing just and objective cause, and that senior employees will be the last to go—first hired, last fired.

Interestingly, industry's reaction to all these changes has been muted. Swedish companies have long prided themselves on maintaining successful liaison and co-operation with unions and employees, and it would be disastrous for our export-minded economy if we had serious labour stoppages as one banker put it. "Our unions, towards which I have tremendous admiration, are mature enough to understand this."

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Ownership Approximately 8,000 registered shareholders  
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Annual sales Skr 1,003,000 (1973)  
Employees 5,000

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الرياض

# No subsidy for the loneliness that lies at the heart of the world's richest people

by Roger Choate  
In the troubled year of 1974, as economic crises loomed across the West, a small band of people huddled in Scandinavia continued to do the thing they do best: they got richer.

The Swedes had been very rich for a long time; and in the summer of 1973, as a result of dollar devaluation, they opened their thick newspapers one morning to learn that at 27,500 kronor a head they had sailed past the Americans to become the world's richest people.

The distance between the Swedes and the rest of us has widened since then. For this California-size country of 8,100,000 inhabitants finds itself engulfed in an awesome and perhaps historic economic boom.

Stockholm's huge department stores are swollen with luxury products from all corners of the globe, while one bank laconically notes in its economic review: "The trend this year in Sweden has thus been rather different from that in many other industrialized countries."

In the corridors of the Finance Ministry, economists have discussed whether to revalue the krona upward. The country's export-minded industries, laden with record-smashing profits in 1973, face growing backlogs of orders, serious shortages of skilled labour and long delivery periods. Talent scouts have crossed the Oresund to Denmark by hydrofoil to attract unemployed Danes to the promised land, as the nation's export figures from January to April, 1974, amounted to 34 per cent more than the previous year.

The Government, embarrassed by overflowing coffers, sent out bonus child allowances and pension cheques last spring. They lowered the value-added tax, which embraces all goods and services, from 17 per cent to 14 per cent for six months. As a result, consumer prices went down in April, and in May the score was zero. Inflation during 1974 was estimated at about 10 per cent, one of the lowest rises in Europe, while the increase for daily consumer goods was up only 4 per cent.

It is probably true that the foreign observer tends to get more excited with statistics like these than the Swedes, who long ago tended to take rising prosperity for granted. They have also understood the under-pinning of the economic miracle—an all-embracing social accord between the long-ruling Social Democrats, the trade unions and industry.

Early in this century the unions agreed to give industry a blanket prerogative to develop the private sector in a strike-free setting, in return for steadily rising wage increases and fringe benefits and the steady growth of social services provided by the union-allied Government.

This long industrial peace, undisturbed by war, has permitted industry to rationalize with an ease unknown in England and with the full cooperation of the country's conservative union establishment and a docile labour force.

Fuelling Sweden's prosperity has been an absence of politics. All of the five political parties accept in principle the structure and assumptions of the welfare state as elaborated by the Social Democrats. To do otherwise would amount to political suicide.

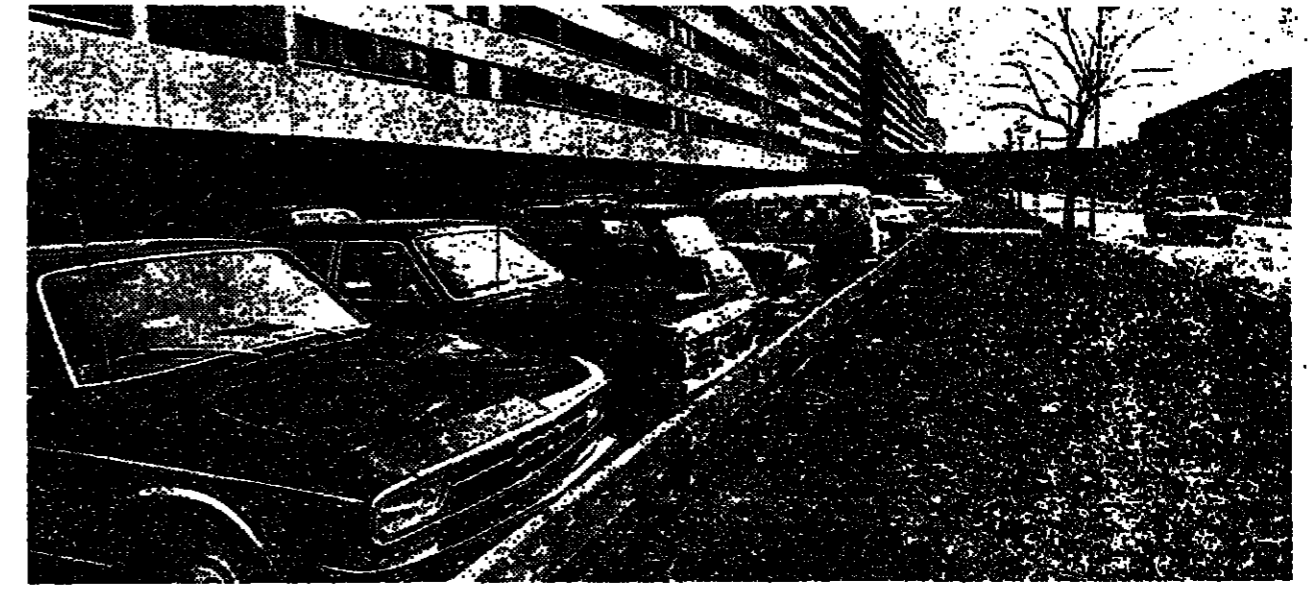
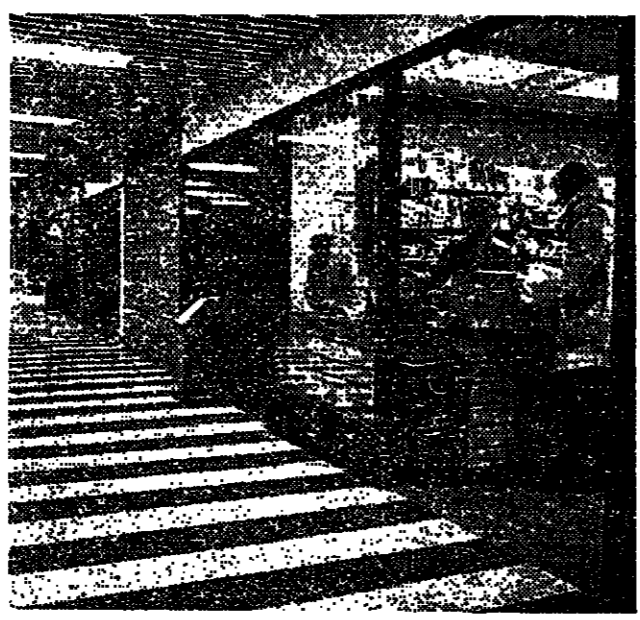
Sweden has come much farther than other western countries in refashioning class differences through a steeply progressive personal income tax structure and this, too, has diminished political differences. Most full-time employees in Sweden, whether blue or white collar, have take-home pay falling in the 18,000-35,000 kronor a year bracket, irrespective of gross income. Class distinctions are also diminished by the near absence of private schools. The expanding public sector has pumped enormous sums into a progressive school system on the pattern of the American comprehensive, which offers the same high standards, no matter where a person lives in Sweden.

So planned is Swedish society, with its social and economic machinery geared precisely, that little is left to chance—at least in theory. "We have very little civic spirit in our neighbourhood", chuckled Mr Kurt Eldsf, a director of the Central Bank. "In Sweden it is expected that the authorities will do for us what citizens in other countries would have to do for themselves."

The future is predictable in broad outline, because long-range projects are almost always carried out on schedule. Poverty, as it is known in England and elsewhere, was abolished in Sweden in the middle of the 1960s as Western Europe's most lavishly financed public housing programme neared its peak. In Stockholm a two-bedroom flat in a multi-storey building costs about 750-950 kronor a month (except in central areas) with fuel and electricity included. As almost all low-income earners and some in the middle range are usually entitled to direct cash subsidies to offset the rent, costs are reduced.

Subsidies are a way of life. Nursery schoolchildren get free breakfasts and midday dinners, old-age pensioners and students get a 50 per cent discount on the state railways. Poets and writers receive special royalties each time someone borrows their books at a library. Parents get a tax-free payment of 25 kronor a day for six months when a child is born, in addition to the tax-free child allowance of 125 kronor a month. Medical and hospital care is almost free and funerals are subsidized in some instances.

In the anonymity of the huge new tower flats, ringing Swedish cities like medieval walls, social workers, thrashing things out with distraught young mothers, are tearfully told that "I have no one to talk to". Skandia, the big casualty insurance company, not long ago sent out car bumper



Sollentuna Centrum, a huge modern housing area outside Stockholm. In this centre for 4,000 residents there is an enclosed shopping and service area providing day-care facilities for children, a school and medical services. Top right: a flat for a handicapped person. Comforts in plenty but the centre has a bleak air, common to much modern housing.

stickers to clients bearing the hopeful legend: "Nagon Tycker om dig" (someone is fond of you). Industrial consultants point to such phenomena as the nation's generally condemned factory piece-rate system and constant speed-ups in the factory line as a contributing cause of much grief.

Loneliness has been a traditional theme of Swedish literature and, like many aspects of modern Sweden, including the welfare state, goes far back into the conscious history of the land. Sixty years ago Miss Edith Södergran, an isolated, tormented poet, wrote of "the land that is not, the land where all our desires become wondrously fulfilled . . . in the land that is not, my lover

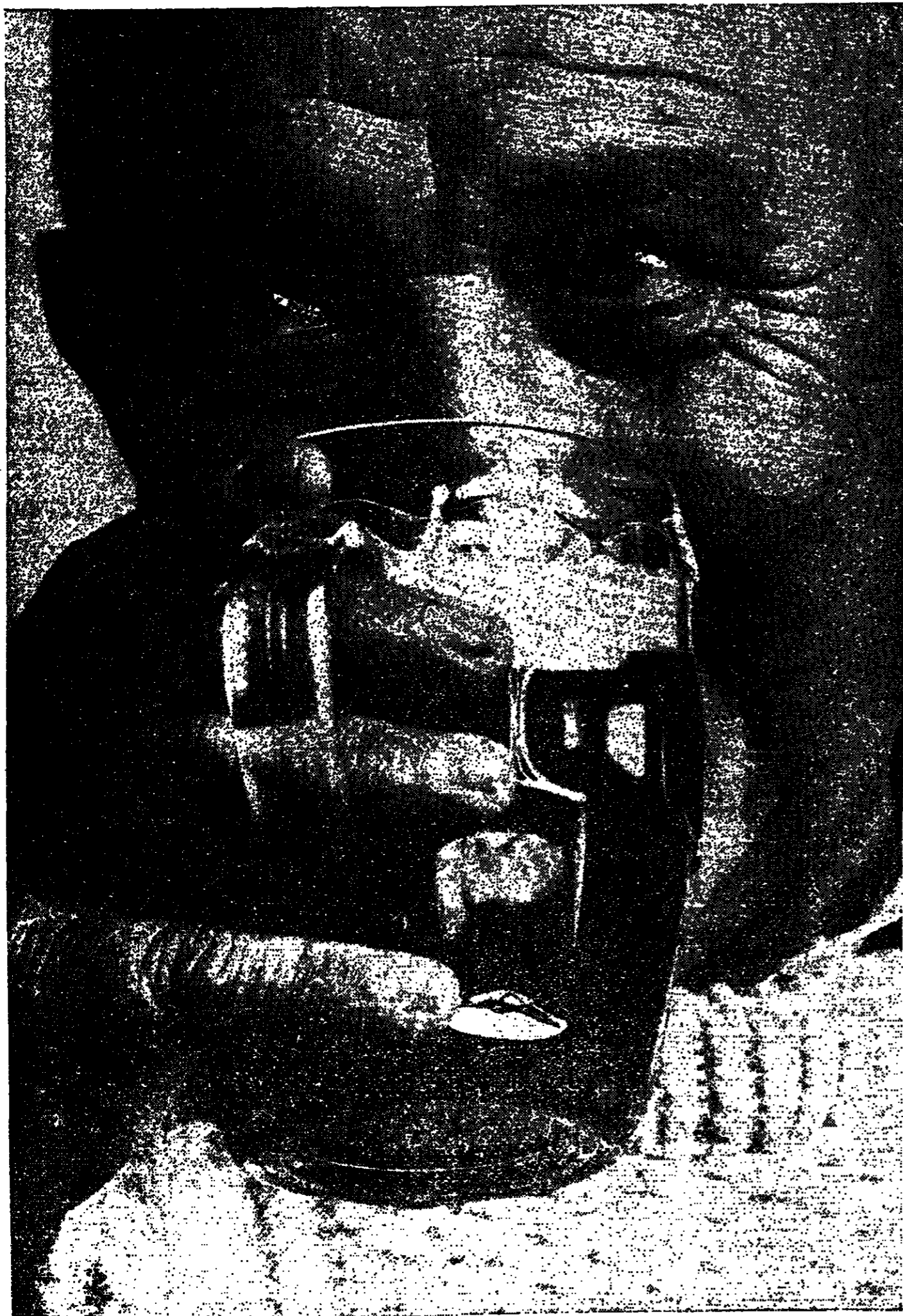
Some have said that modern Sweden, like nineteenth-century Germany, became industrialized and urbanized too rapidly. The transition to the modern flat appears stunningly abrupt when it is noted that, as late as 1940, 36 per cent of the population was engaged in agriculture.

Since merging from her villages Sweden has more completely entered, though not merged, into the mainstream of thought and culture in the West from which it has been isolated by geography and topography. Young Swedes, with their shaggy blond hair and clacking wooden shoes, appear more casual and relaxed than their parents, and are surely less bound to the country's

stuffy social conventions. Perhaps, as one English observer suggested, these new Swedes are going to become like other Europeans. Or, perhaps, they will merely learn to act like other Europeans, in which case the deception will be all the greater."

Another change making Sweden more recognizably European is a detectable erosion of trust in the country's political establishment. Mr Björn Gillberg, aged 31, an environmental activist, often called Sweden's Ralph Nader, said: "Swedes of my generation have trusted their politicians because, since the days of King Gustaf Vasa, founder of modern Sweden, we have been brought up to

trust the king, God and government. Now more Swedes, and particularly the young, are waking up. It's a shock to find they've, too, have problems of corruption, for instance, with far too much of it covered up. . . . Mr Gillberg, a geneticist, said that ordinary Swedes feel "paralysed and helpless" in the face of a big-brother government claiming to be acting in the interests of the working class. There is no meaningful opposition party in Sweden, and this tends to dull political debate. But I think people are more suspicious today than they were four or five years ago. Before, ordinary citizens would believe what the Government told them. Today, they're more critical."



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# Robust car sales recorded despite most serious worldwide decline since 1945

by Roger Choate

The worldwide slump in car sales, possibly the most serious decline since the Second World War, has not affected Sweden's robust industry.

Despite the energy crisis, higher sales were recorded in the first half of 1974 by both Saab and Volvo. As layoffs notices fell thick and fast elsewhere in the motor industry, Volvo created 2,600 more jobs; and Saab, which has been working at its maximum for almost a quarter of a century, trying to meet demand, increased its production capacity this year to 95,000 units and introduced its vehicles in Canada for the first time. In the lucrative market in the United States, the company says, it has had waiting lists of up to six months.

Both of these expanding companies have moved from strength to strength. In 1960 Saab's worldwide sales were only 23,110. A decade later the figure had jumped to 68,600, and this rose to 84,149 in 1972 and was expected to approach 95,000 this year. Volvo, one of the great postwar success stories in the motor industry, sold 181,668 cars in 1969, and was expected to sell about 250,000 in 1974.

Saab directors count an annual increase in sales of roughly 10 per cent well into the 1980s as the firm develops new foreign markets while increasing its share within Sweden. This year, for the first time, Saab car sales in Sweden were expected to surpass those of Volvo, which for years has been the leader.

Saab-Scania, controlled by the Wallenberg interests, was one of Scandinavia's first conglomerates. The original company was estab-

lished in 1937 by private capital, at the request of the Swedish Government, to produce aircraft for the Swedish air force.

Today the aerospace division is part of a diversified group which, in addition to producing jet fighters and cars, turns out trucks, buses, missiles, computer systems, electronic equipment and industrial valves. The Viggen jet fighter has been under evaluation by several Nato countries for possible purchase, in competition with French and American aircraft.

The best-known product from the car division is still the oddly-shaped Saab 95 based on a design first conceived during the war by aeronautical engineers. It was put into serial production in 1950. This unusual car, with front-wheel drive, flywheel, and a Ford V4 engine, has enjoyed increasing popularity in Britain.

Several years ago the company decided that this car should be phased out gradually, but with sales showing no signs of slackening Saab now proposes to keep it in production indefinitely.

However, the emphasis is placed on the larger and more modern Saab 99, a front-wheel drive car which was also inspired by aeronautical engineers. Sales have been brisk and rising since its introduction in 1969, and some motor publications have called it one of the safest and best engineered cars on the road.

The Consumers' Association in Britain recently published the results of a survey in which it was stated that owners of a Saab 99 and Peugeot 504 were more satisfied with their vehicles than owners of any other cars. Some 78 per cent said they would buy a Saab or Peugeot

again, the highest figures recorded. A Consumers' Association survey earlier in October gave the Saab an excellent rating, both in terms of good reliability and low repair costs. The same poll said that Volvo repair costs in Britain were expensive.

When asked why their cars sell so well, Saab executives gave the predictable answer that the product was superior. They suggested that the provision of a strong dealer and service network in foreign countries was essential, and they criticized British manufacturers on this point.

"We are introducing Saabs in Canada this month for the first time," said Mr Hans Thörngqvist, a Saab director. "We could have sold them in Canada long before this, but we don't believe in rushing in and selling our products before we have ready a strong dealer and service organization in the foreign market under consideration. Otherwise, you end up with dissatisfied or angry customers, as some British firms have learnt."

The Volvo group has also received considerable advantage over the years as a result of satisfied customer reports and favourable motor magazine and consumer organization ratings. This prosperous company is now Scandinavia's biggest industrial undertaking.

Volvo has gone multinational in a big way. This year the group bought a Dutch motor firm Daf, and plans to double Daf capacity to 200,000 units by 1980. A \$100m plant is under construction in Virginia in the United States, an indication that some 70 per cent of Volvo sales are in export markets.



Worker participation at Volvo where new production line ideas are used, making possible a high level of engineering. The assembly work has been divided up into about 25 teams, each consisting of about 15 people. Members of the team can influence and organize the distribution of jobs and can also vary the rate of work.

# Highest use of energy per head among the European nations

by Roger Vielvoye

Energy Correspondent

The people of Sweden have the dubious distinction of using more energy per head than any other nation in Europe. The rate at which they consume electricity, oil and in some areas wood, comes close to the profligate consumption of the Americans who not only use more power than any other country but also have a was-

tage rate that is without parallel.

Sweden has only one indigenous source of energy—water power. But the growth of demand for electricity has outstripped the capacity of existing hydroelectric stations and now less than 70 per cent of the country's electricity comes from the mountains.

Even before last winter's energy crisis had empha-

sized the vulnerability of European nations to a politically imposed restriction on oil supplies, Sweden had taken the important decision to base its expansion of energy supplies on nuclear power. The inherent problems of nuclear power combined with a highly developed and articulate conservationist movement could have made the construction of a series of fossil-fuel power stations a more

attractive proposition.

In relation to its size, Sweden's nuclear programme is far more ambitious than even that of the United States. By the end of this year there should be 3,180 MW of nuclear power fully operational in Sweden out of a total installed capacity of 19,400 MW. The country's long-term energy strategy calls for 23,000 MW of nuclear power by 1990

out of an available capacity of 48,000 MW.

Without natural gas and coal for industrial use, Sweden has the highest per capita consumption of oil in the world. Almost every home has central heating, much of which is fuelled by oil. The rate of car ownership is one of the highest in the world. Nuclear power can produce electricity but is not a substitute for many of the applications of oil to transport and industry.

To ensure that maximum use is made of nuclear power and oil imports are kept to the lowest possible level, Sweden is hoping to make electricity for central heating attractive enough to lure people away from oil-fired central heating. Forecasting by the electricity authorities sees a slight fall off in the use of oil for domestic heating between 1975 and 1990. During the same period solid fuel central heating will be eliminated almost entirely. More than 1,500,000 homes will be heated by electricity in 1990 compared with fewer than 500,000 at present.

Small finds of oil on the island of Gotland in the Baltic have raised Swedish hopes that her offshore waters could contain the crude oil that would enable her to reduce her dependence on imports. However, the problem of dividing up the Baltic into nation's and exploring zones has still not been solved. As a result, the limited offshore drilling programme has been confined to areas close to the Swedish coast that cannot be displaced.

Sweden enjoys another dubious distinction in the energy world. It imports more refined product than crude oil. During the 1960s, when supplies were generally in surplus, this enabled the state cooperative oil agency to buy cheap fuel throughout Europe and set the price levels for imports by the major international oil companies. The dangers of relying too heavily on foreign imports of refined product were underlined last winter; the Government is now keener to encourage refinery building and seems likely to wait a while in any new project.

Deposits of low-grade coal are also available in the southern part of the country but the small indigenous industry has been closed and there are no plans to revive mining. Small amounts of coal are imported from the rest of Europe, the United States and Australia, the bulk being used in the steel industry.

As natural gas is also non-existent in Sweden, there are hopes that reserves might be found in the Baltic. But the possibility discussed several years ago of importing Soviet gas through Finland now appears to be a non-runner.

While the development of the electricity industry will be based on nuclear power, there are still quite substantial unexploited sources of hydroelectric power that could be developed at no greater cost than the nuclear programme or oil imports. But this is an area in which Swedish environmental groups have been most effective and public opinion now accepts that rivers in the northern part of the country not so far developed should be left untouched. Extensions to a number of existing hydro-

electric schemes are planned, but in comparison with nuclear power they will generate an insignificant amount of extra power.

In Sweden there is four times as much hydroelectric power as nuclear generating capacity. By 1985 nuclear power should have crept ahead and five years later should have established a substantial lead.

Like Britain, Sweden has invested large sums of money in nuclear research and has been unwilling to see overseas imports displace domestic technology. But again, like Britain, it has had more than its share of problems.

The first commercial plant was a heavy water reactor at Agesta, commissioned in 1963 to serve a suburb of Stockholm. This has operated successfully for 10 years but is now being shut down because of its small, uneconomical size.

The most traumatic event came in the early 1960s when it was decided to develop an advanced heavy water reactor at Marviken. The design contained a number of very advanced technical features such as direct cycle boiling heavy water, internal fuel handling and nuclear superheating. In 1969, before fuel had been loaded into the reactor, it was decided for both technical and economic reasons to end the project, and a conventional oil-fuelled boiler was installed to power the turbines. The reactor plant is now used only for advanced safety experiments.

ASEA, Sweden's largest electrical manufacturing group, was also working on a design for a light water reactor reactor perfecting a boiling water reactor without licences or patent agreements from American companies. Two of these units are installed at Oskarshamn and a third at Ringhals south of Göteborg. Westinghouse-designed pressurized water reactor is due to be in full production on the same site later in the year. Construction work has also started on another Westinghouse unit at Ringhals.

At Forsmark on the Swedish east coast about 90 miles north of Stockholm, two ASEA atom boiling water reactors are also under construction and are due for completion in 1978 and 1980. Two more BWRs are under construction at Barsebäck near Malmö and are scheduled to begin commercial operations next year and in 1977. Further development at Brodalen near the Norwegian border and Södermanland on the east coast are scheduled for the 1980s.

Sweden has been one of the pioneers of district heating—the use of a central boiler plant to provide heating for a whole community. Hot water from conventional power stations is already providing heating in several Swedish communities.

But there was considerable concern when plans were proposed for combined nuclear power generation and district heating schemes. A Government-appointed committee has spent several years looking at all aspects of the problem. This summer it recommended that the waste heat from nuclear operations should be used for heating schemes, provided that a number of stringent conditions were met.



Worker participation at Volvo where new production line ideas are used, making possible a high level of engineering. The assembly work has been divided up into about 25 teams, each consisting of about 15 people. Members of the team can influence and organize the distribution of jobs and can also vary the rate of work.

# SEND ME SWEDEN.

**Basic facts about Sweden**

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken

Here is a handy little aid containing many useful facts about Sweden. It has, for example, facts about the labor market, national accounts, industrial output, prices and wages, and indicators of the economic standard. Plus many other details that come in very useful when dealing with the Swedish market.

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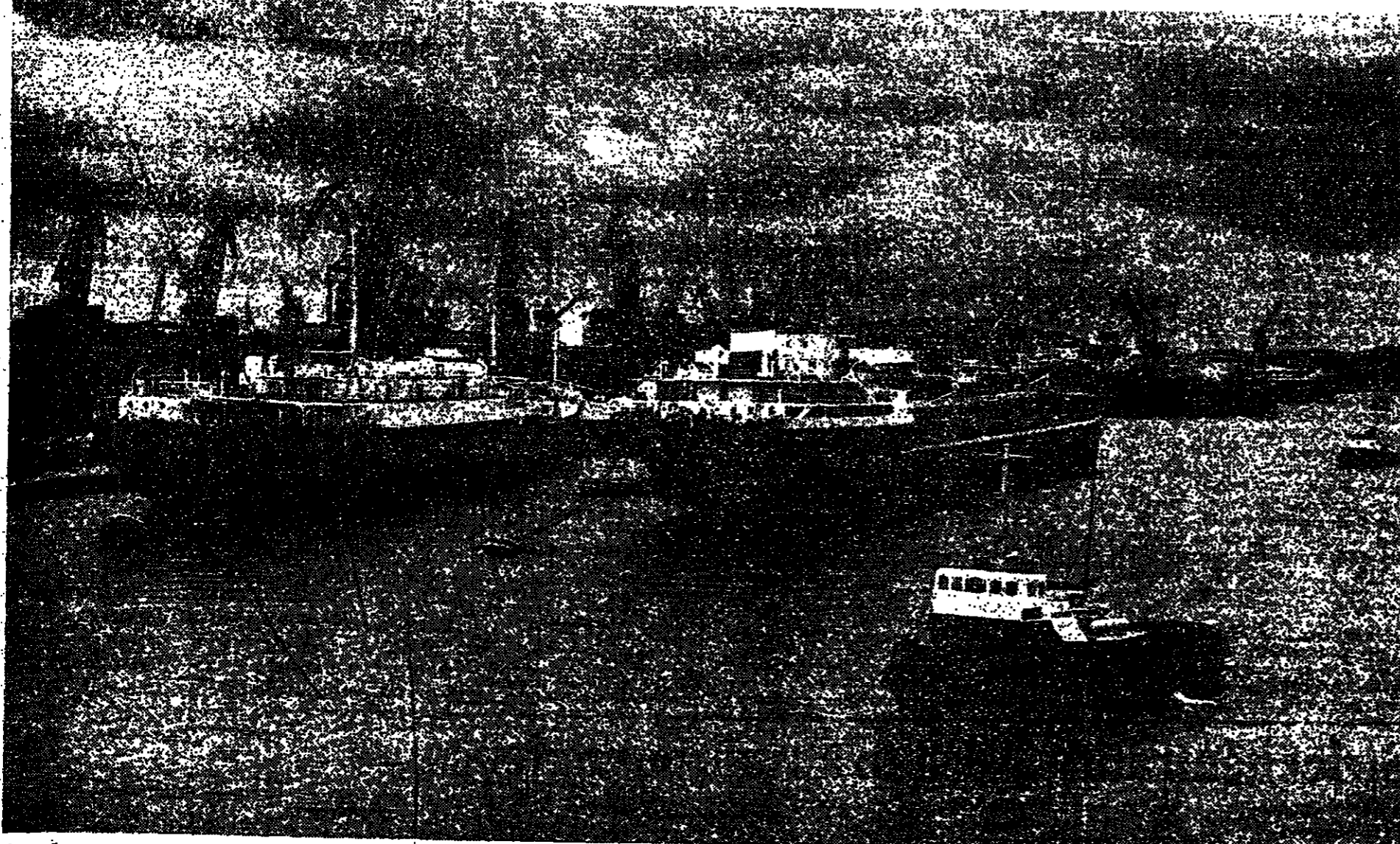
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Vessels at a Göteborg yard. Sweden's investment plans are designed to keep the country ahead of all but Japan in shipbuilding.

### Unions' cooperation keeps shipyards at full stretch

Along the bustling banks of the Göta River in Göteborg there is no sign of the worldwide shipbuilding depression predicted by many economists.

At the Arendal shipyard owned by Götaverken, they are building oil tankers under cover on assembly lines in principle, churning them out at the rate of one every 12 weeks. Upstream, the giant Eriksberg group completing nine product carriers, part of a long series of orders which reached an incredible 31 units at the end of last January.

"Why the Swedes are such great shipbuilders" is the subject of an advertising brochure now being distributed by the Swedish Shipbuilders' Association. The economic facts tend to support this claim.

The association said that Swedish shipyards were expected to reach a turnover of between 6,000m and 7,000m in 1977, compared with 4,300m in 1973. It also mentions that the industry is planning to invest between 2,500m and 3,000m in 1973-77. It adds that the country's shipbuilding industry is the second biggest shipbuilder after Japan. Shipbuilding would continue to account for 6.7 per cent of Sweden's total exports, the association said.

How does a country with a small population manage to reach a turnover of 6,000m in shipbuilding? It is a question which has been asked in a tour of Göteborg shipyards. What you notice in the absence of workers, in the absence of tons gross per cent, is the fact that the best production ratio in the world—100 tons gross per em-

ployee. The rate of investment is extraordinarily high, and Sweden today has two yards capable of handling ships of 500,000 tons, with other yards soon to follow.

At Kockums in Malmö to the south of the world's largest crane has been erected with a lifting capacity of 1,500 tons, to increase and streamline the yard's production capacity.

With employees on the boards of directors of the shipbuilding firms, and Sweden's extraordinary history of industrial peace, labour stoppages are rare. In keeping with the Swedish system of industrial relations, stern rationalization measures are carried out in the shipbuilding industry only after lengthy negotiations with unions and employees—and always with their cooperation and assistance.

For instance, the repair activities of Eriksberg and Götaverken were merged last year after consultations with unions and personnel organizations. In future, Eriksberg will operate exclusively as a yard for new vessels, while Götaverken takes over all repairing. At the same time, more than 300m kronor is being invested to modernize the Götaverken repair yard, which will be ready to expand operations next year.

This was achieved by the respective managements after lengthy negotiations with personnel organizations. Advisory groups and discussions between company representatives and personnel helped to achieve the merger, and all affected workers at Eriksberg were offered employment at Götaverken.

"We believe strongly in worker participation," Mr Göran Bergkvist, deputy

manager of Götaverken, said. "We present our problems openly to our workers, because they know that our futures are interdependent. For instance, when we started constructing new office buildings recently, we gathered their views about how they should look, the standard of furniture, and so on. And a year ago certain problems at the Arendal shipyard were brought to light. We decided to investigate, and put workers on our investigating teams. We brought the investigation on to the shop floor, and then published a report for everyone to read."

Mr Bergkvist is one of the men behind Götaverken, which only three years ago was losing money hand over fist as a result of fixed price contracts and a tradition for accepting orders for just about anything, including church bells and iron bedsteads.

The firm was rescued with loans from the state and Salen shipping companies, and a new management was sent in under Mr Hans Laurin, an executive with no shipping background. Salen then took complete control of the company and instituted drastic measures which have shaken the Swedish shipbuilding industry to the core.

Mr Laurin and his deputy, Mr Bergkvist, made a crucial decision to concentrate on building just a few standard designs on an assembly line basis, and used new marketing methods. A sales and marketing division was built up from scratch, which then dispatched teams across the world to find out what sort of ships owners wanted.

"This was really new," Mr Bergkvist said. "The usual way of buying and selling a

vessel involved the shipowner simply ringing up and saying: 'we want another one'. The technicians then came into the picture and took a year to finalize specifications."

Shipowners told Götaverken that 140,000 to 154,000-ton tankers were needed, and the group has been producing them in serial fashion ever since. This year the firm is expected to show a profit.

How many more tankers can the market bear? Mr Bergkvist said that as the market appeared almost saturated, Götaverken had turned to the Middle East. The company has determined that in the next few years there will be a large market for 100,000-ton product carriers. These shallow vessels, which can enter the Suez Canal, can transport refined oil to one port, for instance, and continue on with an entirely different product like soya beans in the holds.

Mr Per Åkesson, Eriksberg's new managing director, discounted some of Götaverken's marketing methods, which include sending out literature to shipowners to inform them of technical development and production. "Knocking on doors may be all right but the real bulk of orders still comes through brokers and similar people. We do not compete so strongly because we have no difficulty attracting customers."

He agreed with Mr Bergkvist that over-production of large tankers was obvious. "We see a need for all kinds of cargo ships, and are making our plans accordingly", he said.

Eriksberg's order books on July 1 were stocked with requests for 28 ships totalling more than four million tons.

mostly 135,000-ton tankers. The firm looks askance at requests for supertankers of up to 600,000 tons which it views as unsafe.

Skilled manpower remains a serious problem in Swedish shipyards, and recruiting officers have been sent to Denmark, where unemployment is growing. A steady stream of Danish workers have trickled to Kockums in Malmö.

R.C.

### Bouquets abroad as well as profits

Sweden is bonused by a type of guest worker. Swedes who are paid more than the locals according to some, but far harder.

Swedes have gathered in a crowd to watch the blonders erect new blocks of flats and hotels. The Swedes, and organizational ties, have tossed them into the air.

Sweden's forays into the world have followed a recent agreement which allowed Swedish companies to erect new hotels and an office block. In Prague the workers are building a new department store.

Sweden's first venture into the world was a joint company in Hungary. Sweden is the world's largest multinational.

Mr Herman Kahn, American futurologist, said Sweden has now led the underdeveloped world. In India, the single recipient of Swedish foreign aid, Swedes are directly employed in 12,219 workers.

In Tanzania, another foreign recipient, Swedish officials travel to the country.

In North Vietnam Swedes are erecting a paper and construction industries are erecting a complex.

Sweden is multinational in other countries. This is the Social Democratic government's occasional rifts against concentration of American capital, ministers suggest threaten the independence of small nations.

In 1970, for example, Sweden invested more than 1,000m in the American in the two years later investments rose by

2,000m kronor, double the previous year, while between 1965 and 1970 Swedish industry grew faster abroad than at home.

It is estimated that at least 250 Swedish companies control 1,500 foreign subsidiaries, with minority interests in more than 50 countries. It is thought that every fifth person who works for Swedish industry is employed abroad. Nearly 200,000 people worked directly for Swedish industry abroad in 1972, including 13,927 in Britain employed by 30 Swedish firms with investments of nearly 1,000m kronor. These estimates do not take into account those employed by Swedish sales subsidiaries.

"Investment abroad is our golden egg, and no one in Sweden wants to kill it," said Dr Tore Browaldh, chairman of the board of Svenska Handelsbanken. Dr Browaldh, who sits on the boards of several Swedish multinationals, said that the country's rising prosperity had largely been due to foreign investment. "We have always understood that Sweden must be open to the outside world, and that it would be suicide to change this policy. Thus we have expanded our home market."

There are occasional outcries in the liberal Swedish press directed against the activities of Swedish multinationals in countries such as South Africa. Earlier this year the Stockholm daily Dagens Nyheter charged that Volvo, through a subsidiary, had invested 7m kronor in South Africa despite declarations from the company that it would not invest funds in the republic. A simultaneous report published by Uppsala University added that a handful of Swedish firms in the republic were paying their black workers "starvation wages".

Mr Carl Lidbom, Minister of State Without Portfolio, declared last year that the Government wanted greater control over Swedish investment abroad. In the spring, a commission led by him suggested that investment applications in future ought to be judged in terms of their effect on employment and conditions in Sweden. It said that two trade unionists as well as two government representatives should sit on the central bank board which approves investment applications.

Industry representatives despatched upon Mr Lidbom's office and said that these suggestions, if adopted, would damage the country's economy. As a result, the Government backed down. Parliament passed a vague Bill in June which stated only that two trade unionists will sit on the Central Bank board.

Company executives as well as Government ministers have issued quiet assurances that investment will proceed as before. The country's attitude was best expressed by Mr Krister Wickman, governor of the Central Bank: "The companies must decide for themselves in which country it is morally defensible to invest."

Dr Browaldh, who is on the United Nations commission exploring multinational activities, said that a Swedish company none the less would think twice before investing in countries whose regime was disapproved of at home.

He noted that Swedish industry has invested only 246m kronor in South Africa over the years, and said: "I personally believe that Swedish companies have it in the back of their minds that you must consider public opinion here at home, particularly when you know the Government feels about certain regimes. On the other hand, we see

no reason to hold back so long as Sweden pursues diplomatic relations with practically every country in the world.

"We must also remember that certain countries behave like yo-yos. One day Chile had Allende, which our Government approved of, and the next day it has the general who are frowned upon by our Social Democrats. What is the foreign investor to do?"

Swedish corporations in general are becoming more conscious of the political and ethical aspects of certain investments, but we cannot afford to be much more moral than our own Parliament and Government."

There has been some discussion recently about difficulties experienced by the Central Bank to persuade companies to repatriate profits and earnings when needed. The problem appears to lie in the fact that the bank maintains low currency reserves. Some commercial bankers believed that in view of the difficulties of instant repatriation it would be better if the Government increased its reserves and margin for manoeuvrability by borrowing on the international market.

The foreign-owned share of Swedish industry amounts to only about 7 per cent: in 1970 foreign manufacturers had 62,000 employees. Swedish laws still tend to be restrictive: foreigners may not maintain interests in mining, forestry and farming, and may not hold more than 20 per cent of the voting rights in any company owning extensive real estate.

Restrictions regarding foreign banks opening offices have been eased, however. Hambros, the French Union des Banques and First National of Chicago are now represented.

R.C.

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## French without tears.

On November 13, The Times is running a Special Report on France.

With the thoroughness typical of all their Special Reports, The Times will investigate major aspects of French affairs.

What effect has the presidency of M. Giscard d'Estaing had on France's internal political situation, and on the people of the country as a whole?

What of the declining influence of Gaullism? What of M. Mitterrand?

How does the Prime Minister, M. Jacques Chirac, fit into the picture? What manner of man is he?

What of France's foreign policy? How are her relations with the EEC partners? With the super-powers? With the Middle East? With her former colonies?

How fares France's economy?

All these questions will be fully discussed in the Special Report. The Report also plans to cover the President's plans for worker participation, France's energy policy, her arms industry, the future of France's aircraft and computer industries, her agricultural policies, her telecommunications system, as well as some aspects of her social, cultural and environmental affairs.

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Or telephone him on 01-837 1234, ext. 7497.

But make sure you do it before Tuesday, November 5.

## Borrowed books: now authors get a better deal

by Pieter Zwart

The libraries in such Swedish towns as Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, and Umeå had never known anything like it. In one day, April 23, 1969, thousands of books disappeared from the library shelves as they were carried out in armfuls—by authors.

This was part of a campaign by writers to obtain not merely support from the Government but recognition that they should receive adequate compensation for library borrowings.

The writers and those who supported their cause took advantage of the fact that an unlimited number of books may be borrowed from any Swedish library on a single library card. So the demonstration of emptying the libraries was legal. In Stockholm some borrowers, using five library cards, carried away within an hour some 15,000 books.

Months later, in August, the negotiations between the writers and the authorities began. During the following year's Parliament raised in

the value of the author's coin or amount allocated for each book borrowed from a library.

By 1973 compensation was being paid at a realistic 18 öre for the borrowing of an original Swedish work, 72 öre a year for each reference copy, 6 öre per loan of a copyright Swedish translation, and 24 öre a year for each reference copy of such a work. During the 1973-74 budget year the total compensation amounted to 13m kronor. Of this sum, the writer receives 10 öre a loan and 40 öre a reference copy calculated by statistical random sampling methods.

The amount drops off by stages. The balance earned becomes part of a solidarity fund which is distributed in the form of grants to authors who are statistically estimated to be too low; long-term grants of 15,000 kronor a year for five years mainly to younger authors; pensions to more than 130 writers; working scholarships for a year to about 250 writers and translators; travel scholarships to about 80 authors; translators and illustrators; and awards mainly to translators and scientific writers.

A best-selling children's writer such as Astrid Lindgren receives some 180,000

kronor, and contributes some 25,000 kronor to the solidarity fund. A gifted poet such as Thomas Tranströmer receives between 10,000 and 20,000 kronor and contributes between 100 and 200 kronor to the solidarity fund. A 16 per cent royalty and sizable advance is now common in Sweden—the serial, television and film rights are on top of the publishing rights.

The two monopoly television channels in Sweden are part of a joint-stock company, the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation. The shareholders are large national organisations, popular movements, the press and private business interests. While the Government decides the budget (collected from licence fees apart from educational and foreign programmes) and has a certain influence over the administrative policies through its powers of appointing members of the board of governors, the SBC has the sole authority to decide the content of programmes, and individual programme editors are legally liable. An independent radio council examines complaints and violations of the code of conduct agreed between the Government and the SBC.

complaints about a programme on Vietnam—those on the right found it biased in favour of the Vietcong while those on the left thought it should be more leftist. After a programme on Women's Lib, the Centre Party complained that there was no representative from their organization, but no violation against the balance of opinion was found. A programme about an American soldier being brainwashed in Korea in 1950 brought in several complaints from the left.

There has been a strong reaction against the new form of critical journalism in news programmes since the 1960s. A series about the Social Democrats which argued that they had stopped the socialist development of Sweden by compromising with other parties was found to violate the code of conduct. This has somewhat tempered political criticism in programmes.

About a quarter of the programmes transmitted are from England, forming about half the foreign programmes used. These programmes, such as *The Omedin Line*, *Omnibus* and *The Forsyte Saga*, are always subtitled and not dubbed because Swedish audiences are used to subtitles.



Best-selling children's writer Astrid Lindgren contributes some 25,000 kronor to a fund which benefits aspiring and retired authors.

## Strict neutrality allied to a vigorous defence

by Henry Stanhope  
Defence Correspondent

Sweden's success in adhering to a policy of strict neutrality—throughout 160 years of intermittent foreign conflict and continuous competition—is remarkable for the consistency with which it has been pursued, in spite of a geographical position which offers an attractive enough target for any aggressive power seeking control over the Baltic.

This success is due to a combination of circumstances. On the one hand, while Sweden possesses strategic advantages for any potential aggressor, her neighbours Norway and Denmark possess more. Moreover successive Swedish governments have combined their strict neutrality with vigorous defence. Any marauding nation, searching for a base from which to launch aircraft and ships into the Baltic, would come across a Sweden bristling in all directions like a hedgehog and move away—towards the softer pastures afforded by some of her Scandinavian friends. While Norway and Denmark have now strengthened their own hand by joining the North Atlantic alliance, Sweden has continued to rely upon

the protection afforded by her posture and her prickles.

Yet these prickles are not as high or as sharp as they once seemed. Defence spending climbed steadily since the last war until the second half of the last decade; after a sharp fall, it then began to climb again. But as a percentage of the gross national product, it has hovered around or just over 3.5 per cent. This is well above the proportion spent by most other neutral countries in Europe but is still substantially down upon the 4.2 per cent which obtained about eight years ago.

The tendency to reduce spending has progressed apace by side with the growing distaste of Swedish youth for all things military. The number of conscientious objectors doubled during the late 1960s and conscription now covers periods which vary from only seven and a half to 15 months.

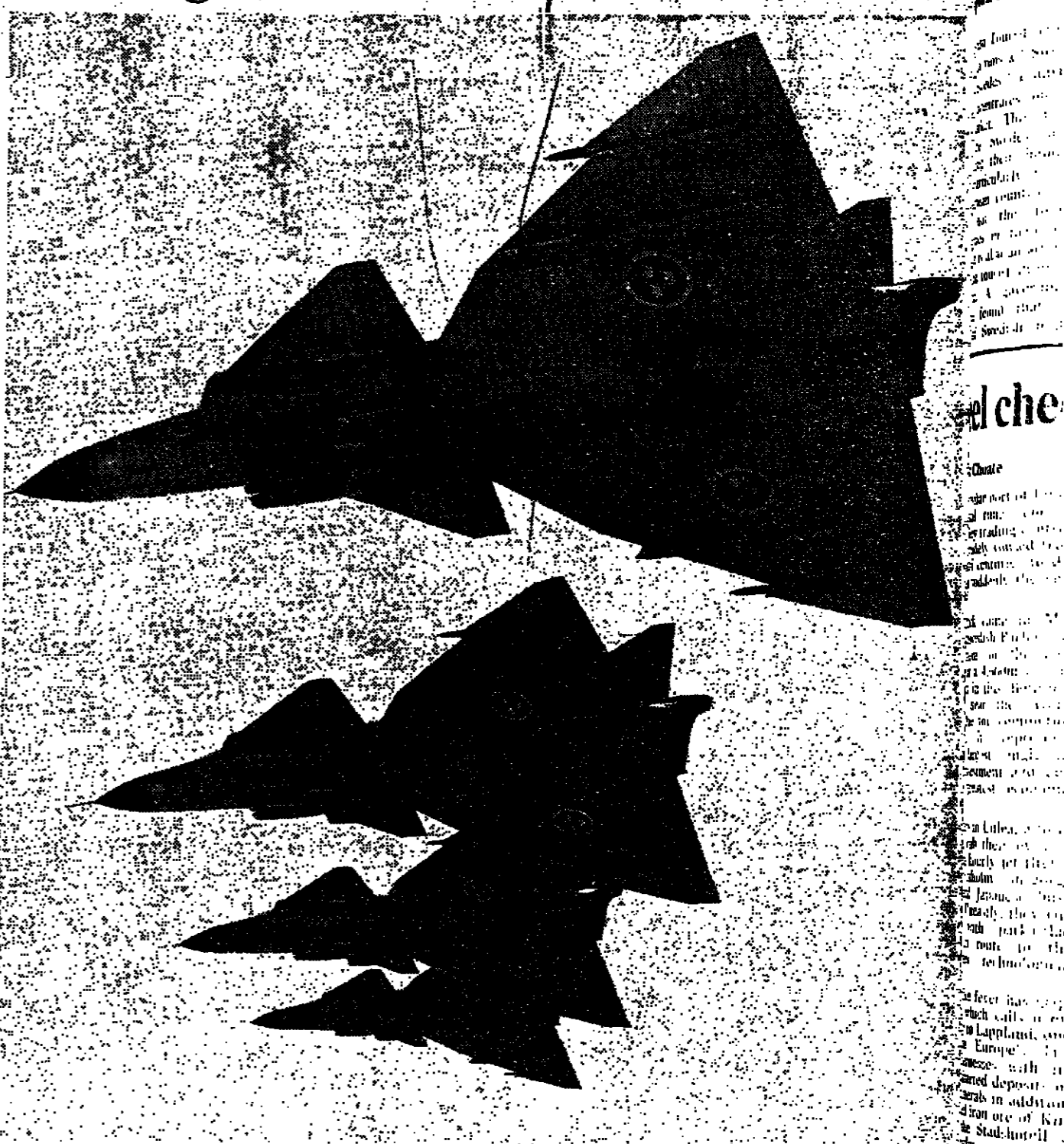
Any hope of creating a Scandinavian defence association in the north would depend heavily upon the Swedes agreeing to a substantial rise in their defence spending. On the other hand, while doubts have been expressed about the country's ability to maintain credibility in these days of advanced technology, Sweden still promises to make it difficult enough for any potential aggressor to think twice or even three times before risking involvement in a costly, time-consuming campaign.

Only the need to achieve some major objective might induce an aggressor to try. Sweden leans heavily upon an indigenous defence industry which is itself unusual. With 99 per cent of her defence budget devoted to research and development, Sweden has built up an arms industry that can supply her forces with their own artillery, tanks, warships and high-performance jet aircraft. The Viggen jet fighter is a striking achievement when larger, richer countries have been tearing up their own more grandiose schemes like so much confetti. And the turretless "S" tank has been seriously studied by British and German army planners during discussions on the projected Anglo-German tank for the 1990s.

There are two areas in which Sweden is particularly vulnerable to attack. One is in the north where foreign troops trained in winter warfare could sweep along the roads leading from Finland. Another is in the south where the open, generally ice-free coastline exposes her to amphibious invasion. These fears are expressed most graphically by the line of fortifications which has stood for many years along the Finnish frontier and the four so-called Norland brigades, trained to operate across difficult terrain in the grimmest of conditions. Coastal artillery and strong emphasis on mine-laying also demonstrate the Swedish resolve to maintain coastal integrity.

The armed forces are all based upon the cadre concept. Figures published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies give the total armed strength as 18,000 regulars, 15,500 reservists and 4,000 conscripts at any one time in addition to 112,400 conscripts on annual refreshed training. But within two or three days this total could be swelled to 750,000. Fully mobilized, the army could put into the field about 30 divisions in addition to 50 independent infantry, artillery and anti-aircraft battalions. The country is also divided into 23 local defence districts which would be protected in war-time by 100 other battalions and up to 500 independent companies.

Similar planning principles underlie the deployment of ships in the Swedish navy. Only one vessel in three is actually kept in permanent commission. But the rest are maintained at a state of readiness which would enable them to put to sea within a few days of a mobilisation order being given. Similarly the air force contains only 5,400 regulars, 2,000 reserv-



Sweden maintains a combat force greater, in number, than the RAF. Shown here are multi-purpose Saab 37 Viggen supersonic aircraft.

ists and 6,300 conscripts—in addition to 4,600 on annual refresher training. Yet it maintains a fleet of 600 combat aircraft which is on paper substantially more than the figure for the RAF in Britain.

The main naval bases are Stockholm, Karlskrona and Göteborg. But the Swedish coastline is well suited to the dispersal of warships in a number of hardened underground anchorages in three areas—Naval Base East Coast, Naval Base South Coast and Naval Base West Coast. The air force too has many aircraft tucked away safely in underground hangars, most of them sunk into mountainsides. In war-time a number of contingency plans could be activated allowing for short take-offs from highways and other improvised hard surfaces.

Sweden has always been one of the countries most active in support of United Nations peacekeeping operations. About 225 soldiers have been stationed in Cyprus with the United Nations force there and a further 622 with the United Nations force in Egypt. Swedish troops have also operated on similar missions in Sinai and the Congo Strip between 1956 and 1967, in the Congo between 1960 and 1964. Truce observers have served in Palestine, Kashmir, Greece and in Lebanon, New Guinea, and Yemen, while training in Cuba.

Sweden's economic strength is now being put to use in a number of ways. She has been active in the Congo between 1960 and 1964. Truce observers have served in Palestine, Kashmir, Greece and in Lebanon, New Guinea, and Yemen, while training in Cuba.

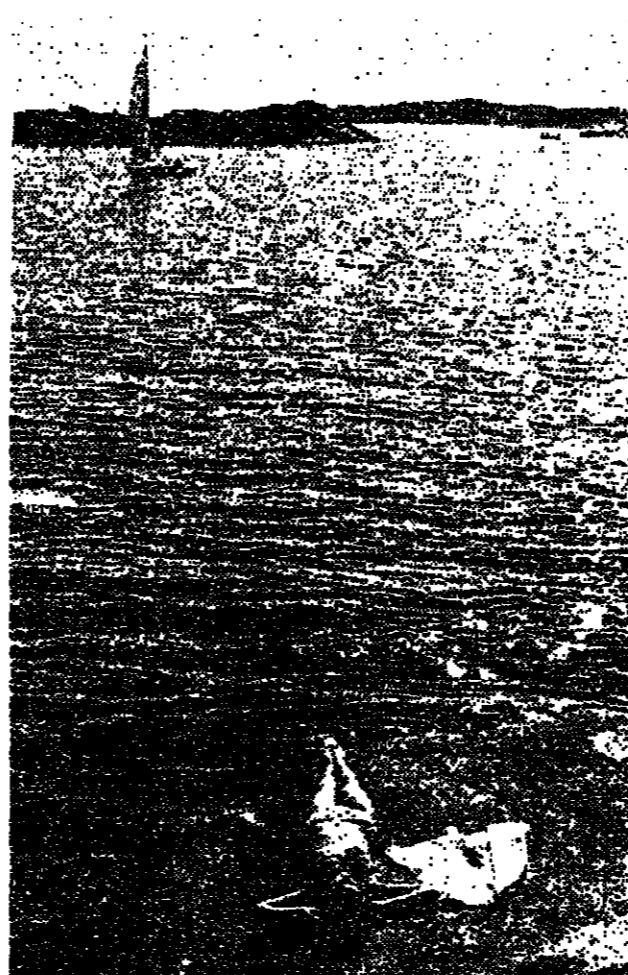
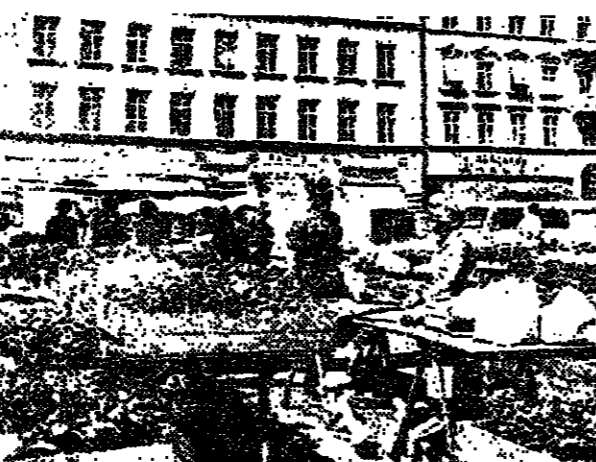
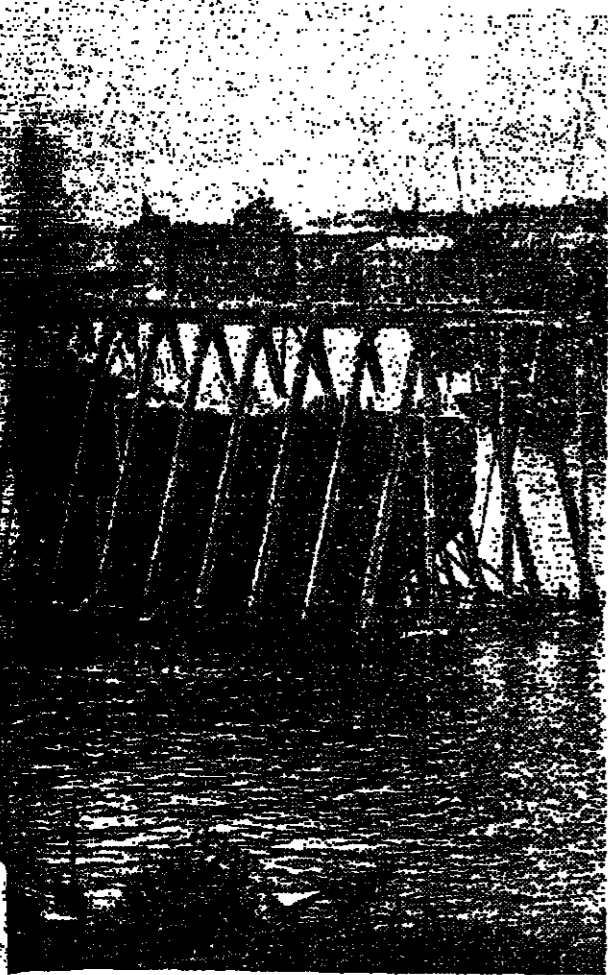
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Some of the many faces of Sweden. The attractions of outdoor life in a sparsely populated country are emphasized in the campaign for holidays to be spent at home.

### Tourist authority anxious to encourage the thrifty stay-at-homes

Swedish Tourist Traffic Association runs a "Sweden for Swedes" campaign which concentrates on the home market. This is to encourage the Swedes away from taking their holidays abroad, particularly in the Mediterranean countries, by pointing out the attractions of outdoor life in a sparsely populated country. It also attracts attention to the internal package arrangements offered to Swedes which could be available to foreign tourists.

In June, 1969, a government committee within the Ministry of Agriculture was appointed to suggest measures that would improve the Swedish people's opportunities for holiday travel in their own country.

The committee reported that a new Swedish tourist organization, the Swedish Tourist Council, should be founded which, with improved financial resources,

would be responsible not only for information but also for product development in Swedish tourism and recreation. Its members would include the Swedish Federation of Local Authorities, the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions, the Swedish Hotel and Catering Association, and others.

The committee also suggested 23 "primary recreation areas" which nearly five million people would be able to reach from home within the hour. It assumed that the three big cities and their surrounding areas could be regarded as primary recreation areas, even though their potential for further development of outdoor recreational facilities is limited.

It pointed out that there was a shortage in cheaper overnight accommodation: chalets in holiday villages met the demand "on all too small a scale". The committee established that tourist travel abroad could not possibly constitute the final solution of the holiday problems of the majority of Swedes since, despite many low-price packages, the main

number of packages was beyond the reach of most Swedes.

In marketing holidays in Sweden, the Swedish Tourist Traffic Association has emphasized outdoor active holidays, such as package bicycle holidays, together with canoeing, hiking and keep-fit programmes. It has also pointed out that, with rampant inflation abroad, Sweden costs less than is generally believed.

The holiday villages in rural surroundings are booked out during the Swedish school holidays which run from the middle of June to the middle of August. They continue to offer cheaper self-catering holidays with the facilities of outdoor sports, such as fishing or boating, near at hand.

There is a system of hotel cheques where demi-pension in hotels is offered to motorists at, for example, 42 kronor a double room. Sweden has had one of the lowest rates of increases in food prices. It was 31 per cent last year compared with an average of 10 per cent. So fish, pork and ham are becoming more reasonable.

Stockholm continues to hold its own as the "Venice of the North". There was some 65 per cent hotel occupancy rate in July. The City Hall, scene of the Nobel Prize winners' dinner in the richly coloured mosaic Golden Hall and the redbrick Blue Hall, was built between 1911 and 1923 and has established itself as a landmark.

Another twentieth-century tourist attraction is the Wasa museum built round an eighteenth-century warship which foundered in Stockholm harbour in 1628 on her maiden voyage. This vessel, the pride of Gustav II's navy, was raised in 1961 and is now preserved in a steel cradle and humidified air conditions while it is restored. The project has cost about 25m kronor.

P.Z.

### Steel checks drift to the south

Roger Choate

quiet polar port of Lulea, several times one of the key trading centres, has rudely roused from its slumber of centuries to disengage itself suddenly the year 1974.

Shock came in May when the Swedish Parliament gave consent for the construction of a 4,600m kromnar plant in this northern city near the Arctic Circle.

Due for completion in 1980, it represents the largest single investment and permits the greatest economic boom in Lulea, a town of 100,000, rub their eyes in disbelief as hourly jet flights from Stockholm disgorge a stream of Japanese businessmen. Unusually, they rub their noses with parka-clad businessmen en route to the new technological city.

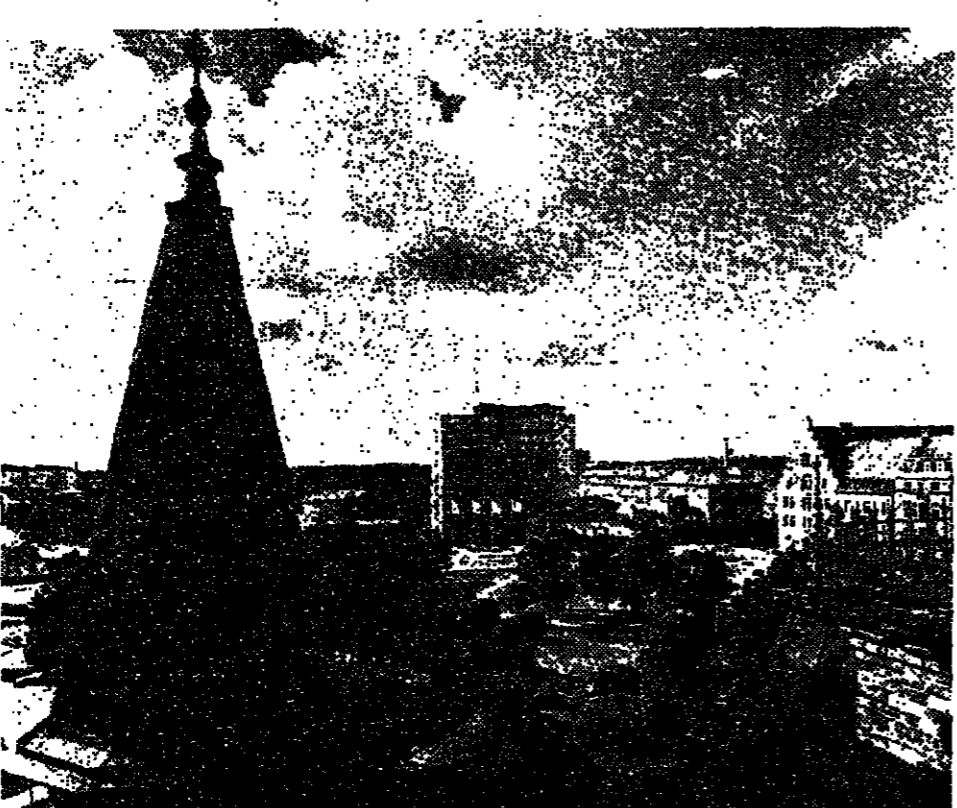
Iron-ore fever has gripped Lapland, one of Europe's last wildernesses with its uncharted deposits of minerals in addition to the iron ore of Kiruna. At the Stadshotell a whisky costs £2 and regulators are said to be on the kill as housing prices multiply.

Years Swedish economists have asked how to exploit the natural wealth of the sparsely populated northern region. In the 1960s, as unemployment soared in Norrbotten, a development plan created by Mr Ragnvaldsson, the provincial governor in Lulea, was announced. A former policeman, he is now credited with having drawn up a blueprint for a new Norrbotten which needs of the region of Sweden. His province, with one Sweden's land areas, 250,000 inhabitants, needs the drift of talented young people to southern Sweden for education and employment. He proposed that a university, which would be a site for a new university, be sited in Lulea.

It is noted that a university would be the ideal impetus to state-owned Norrbotten (NJA), which is mining the Swedish iron ore.

It is upon the university and fuelled by the iron ore, the steel-belt then rapidly expanded into the black-iron region. At a time of a range of industries would be to mop up regional unemployment and a steady southwards for

Mr Lassmann's suddenly received consideration when Olof Edström in Lulea. Behind a brilliant career he expanded and manufacturing in steel in southern and established subsidiaries in the United States. As an observer as "a man of such



Top: a glimpse of the once quiet town of Lulea. Below: Dr Edström, the steel-works chief.

Economic Community's iron ore resources were almost depleted and with possibilities for industrial expansion in Western Europe severely limited for environmental reasons, there would be room for a modern new steel plant built on the Japanese model.

West Germany was calculated as the key market. NJA executives studied its future steel needs and then received certain commitments. They concluded that, as the big competing suppliers were located outside Europe, "Steelworks 80", as it is called, would have a good competitive edge.

Production from the new installation has been projected at four million tons annually and construction will employ about 1,000 men for three years. Operation of the works will require 2,300 men.

Recent developments suggest that the plan may have to be expanded before completion. According to Dr Edström, Japanese interests have committed themselves to a minimum of 10 per cent of the yearly production, and Nippon steel experts have been hired to help plan the installation.

"The Japanese interest gives us excellent opportunities for expansion", Dr Edström said. "We would then produce eight million tons annually instead of four million."

Planners in Lulea are unsuccessfully attempting to build 2,000 new houses annually. Farms filled for centuries are being expropriated by county authorities at the rate of two öre (about a farthing) per quarter acre, according to press reports.

"Our greatest problem now is the huge inland region", Mr Lassmann told me. "We're afraid it's just going to empty as people rush to Lulea to get employment."

The flight may be stemmed if LKAB, the state-owned iron ore company in Kiruna, decides to open up copper mines. There have been hints that world copper prices now make it feasible.

Dr Edström noted the never-ending demand in Western Europe for semi-finished steel. He concluded that, as the European

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## A Volvo never had looks like this before.

No, sir.  
 In days gone by the ladies wouldn't give us a look in.  
 Somehow or other, they'd got it into their heads  
 that Volvos were not for them.  
 'A man's car,' feminists muttered.  
 'Big and safe and reliable and hard wearing.  
 Nobody looks at you in a Volvo'.  
 While this view wasn't quite fair, there was enough  
 truth in it to sting us into action.  
 We present one of the results of our labours.  
 The new Volvo 244. Part of our first new series of  
 cars for nearly nine years.  
 An event in itself.  
 And, we think, a turning point in our rather long,  
 unsuccessful suit with women.  
 For a start, you'll undoubtedly get winked at in a 244.  
 The only problem may be that the young man in  
 the sports car will choose to look at the car's body.  
 He may wind down the window and ask a few  
 questions.  
 It'll be as well to humour him.  
 Knowing how men like technical banter, here are

a few things you should know.  
 The long, lean front isn't just there for the looks.  
 Oh dear me, no.  
 It's made so as to cushion the blow should you  
 make the chance acquaintance with a brick wall at  
 50 miles an hour.  
 The seats, now.  
 The cushion and backrest, inform him firmly,  
 incorporate a network of metal wires tensioned by coil  
 springs. The kind of comfort you've been aching for.  
 The whole driver's seat can be moved, not only  
 forward and back, but also up and down.  
 Useful if both a 6ft husband and a 5ft wife drive  
 the car.  
 Oh, and there's a rather charming quartz clock  
 that you could put Big Ben right by.  
 Being a man, he'll want to know about the engine.  
 It's new, I believe, you should say in a throwaway  
 manner. Rather bigger than before.  
 Very smart off the mark, you might add, wondering  
 whether to put him through his paces.  
 But then, of course, it has got an aluminium head  
 and an overhead camshaft.

So quiet, and the torque's as marvellous as ever.  
 He'll know what you mean.  
 To floor him totally, all you have to do is drop in a  
 line about the cross-flow cylinder head making for  
 better scavenging.  
 He'll be a slave for life after that.  
 If he's still asking for more, tell him all about the  
 handling.  
 How, what with the new spring struts, the anti-roll  
 member and the lower centre of gravity, it corners like  
 a dream.  
 And rack and pinion steering is so effortless,  
 you know.  
 Having said that, slip the ignition key into the  
 snug new lock (the engine will fire first time with its  
 new powerful starter) and pull away with arrogant ease.  
 Here is a suggestion of an exit line.  
 Look witheringly at his lowly vehicle and ask him  
 if he hasn't ever hankered after something as reliable as  
 a Volvo.

It should be the coup de grâce.  
**The new Volvo 244.**

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